CS-262

AUGUST 1973

COTTON Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1972				1973			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Apr.	May	June	July
GENERAL ECONOMY									
BLS wholesale price indices									
All commodities	1967=100	117.5	118.2	118.8	119.7	130.7	133.5	136.7	134.9
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	120.5	121.5	122.9	123.3	135.8	137.8	141.8	146.2
Indices of Industrial production[2]									
Overall including utilities	do.	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.9	124.1	124.8	125.4	126.3
Textiles, apparel and leather products	do.	106.1	104.9	105.9	104.8	114.0	114.4	114.7	116.2
Personal income payments[2]	Bil. dol.	919.4	924.0	922.9	932.9	1,011.6	1,018.7	1,026.6	1,033.9
Retail apparel sales[2]	Mil. dol.	1,834	1,846	1,788	1,801	1,864			
COTTON									
Broadwoven goods industry									
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	2.72	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.88
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders[3]	Percent	23	22	22	23	14	13	13	
Consumption of all kinds by mills									
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	620	627	[4]772	493	[4]719	579	575	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	6,117	6,744	7,516	8,010	5,841	6,420	6,995	
Daily rate									
Seasonally adjusted[5]	do.	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.0	28.5	28.0	28.3	
Unadjusted	do.	31.0	31.3	30.9	24.7	28.7	28.9	28.8	
Spindles in place on cotton system[6]	Thousands	19,127	19,128	19,137	19,104	18,923	18,913	18,961	
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	11,917	10,919	10,932	10,826	9,985	9,924	9,960	
Consuming blends	do.	5,135	5,127	5,238	5,283	5,687	5,728	5,753	
Mill margin data, expanded series[7]									
Average gray goods price	Cents	84.86	87.81	89.51	89.90	101.70	105.69	110.72	115.85
Average cotton price	do.	39.48	40.52	39.41	37.78	41.92	47.30	48.21	53.22
Margin	do.	45.38	47.29	50.10	52.12	59.78	58.39	62.51	62.63
Prices of American upland									
Received by farmers (mid-month)	do.	30.75	31.71	31.29	30.54	27.06	30.25	29.52	30.38
Parity (effective following month)	do.	54.40	54.53	55.04	55.16	61.44	62.46	63.87	63.87
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	57	58	57	56	44	48	46	48
Stocks									
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,911	1,855	1,684	1,540	1,571	1,658	1,604	
Public storage and compresses	do.	3,266	2,580	2,005	1,614	4,404	3,481	2,739	
Trade									
Raw cotton									
Exports									
Total	do.	275	163	147	110	607	437	500	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	2,808	2,972	3,119	3,229	3,683	4,119	4,619	
Imports									
Total	Bales	6,236	4,320	8,404	5,462	1,812	4,380	1,559	
Cumulative August 1	do.	54,019	58,339	66,743	72,205	26,757	31,137	32,696	
Textile manufactures (equivalent raw cotton)									
Exports									
Total	1,000 bales	49.4	51.8	50.8	45.7	54.6	55.8	54.6	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	412.2	464.0	514.8	560.5	465.2	521.0	575.6	
Imports									
Total	do.	108.6	98.0	120.4	98.5	92.1	99.5	98.4	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	890.7	988.7	1,109.1	1,207.6	906.3	1,005.8	1,104.2	
MAN MADE FIBERS									
Consumption, daily rate by mills[8]									
Non-cellulosics	1,000 pounds	4,262	4,224	4,415	4,608	5,222	5,020	5,151	
Rayon and acetate	do.	2,168	2,140	2,082	2,073	2,114	2,118	2,163	
Prices									
Non-cellulosic staple, 1.5 denier									
Acrylic	Dollars	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	
Poylester	do.	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	
Rayon viscose									
Staple									
Modified, 1.5 and 3.0 denier	do.	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	
Regular, 1.5 denier	do.	.31	.31	.31	.31	.32	.32	.32	
Yarn, 150 denier	do.	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	

[1] Preliminary. [2] Seasonally adjusted. [3] Not seasonally adjusted. [4] 5-week period. [5] Combined upland and extra-long staple. [6] End of month. [7] Net weight. [8] On cotton-system spinning spindles seasonally adjusted.

In This Issue

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SUMMARY

Continuing strong demand and tight supplies highlight the cotton situation. The 7% smaller 1973 crop in prospect more than offsets larger beginning stocks, reducing the total supply for 1973/74 a little from last season's 17.1 million bales. And with strong foreign demand for U.S. cotton, total use will probably exceed 1973 output. Thus, next summer's stocks may total about 3½ million bales, down from the 3.9 million on hand this August 1.

The 1973 crop of all kinds of cotton is estimated at 12¾ million bales, down a million from 1972. The reduction reflects 3% lower yields on 4% fewer harvested acres. Growers planted less acreage in response to a cut in the national base acreage allotment and extensive flooding in the Delta this past spring. Although down slightly from last year, the indicated national average yield of 493 pounds per acre is above the average of recent years, thanks to generally favorable growing conditions this summer.

Total cotton use during 1973/74 will likely remain near last season's relatively large 13.1 million bales. High prices and tight supplies may drop domestic mill use a bit from the 7.8 million bales consumed in 1972/73, but exports may gain. Reported export commitments as of August 3 indicate shipments of 5½ to 6 million bales this season. Needs are increasing abroad as foreign production is not keeping up with rising consumption. Also, concern over the world supply situation is encouraging many countries to carry larger than normal stocks. In contrast to the United States, foreign consumption continues to trend upward, reflecting less competition abroad from man-made fibers.

Total use of U.S. cotton in 1972/73 lagged production, so the carryover of all kinds of cotton on August 1, 1973, increased to 3.9 million bales, half a million above the year before. Even so, disappearance reached a 5-year high as a 2-million bale jump in exports more than offset moderately smaller mill use.

Spot market prices increased sharply during 1972/73, particularly late in the season. Also, while prices for the shorter staples in July 1973 were up a

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little over a dime a pound from a year earlier, prices for some of the longer staples were up about 20 cents, reflecting heavy demand for better qualities.

Larger exports of manufactured goods reduced the net import textile trade balance during the 1972/73 season despite continued intense competition from cotton textile imports. The raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports totaled about 1.2 million bales, near the year-earlier level. Cotton textile exports increased 12% to about 630,000 equivalent bales, thus narrowing the difference to 575,000 bales from 1971/72's 647,000.

Cotton also continues to face keen competition from man-made fibers as evidenced by recent gains in synthetic production, particularly in the United States. World man-made fiber producers in calendar 1972 increased production around a tenth from 1971. U.S. output expanded nearly a fifth while foreign production increased only 7%. Thus, domestic production of 7-1/3 billion pounds accounted for 31% of the world total, up from 28% in 1971.

A sharply reduced carryover next summer from this August's 79,300 bales appears in store for extra-long staple cotton, mainly as a result of increases in anticipated use. Although mill use may change little, exports will gain sharply. At the same time, the total supply may approximate the 1972/73 level as the 4% smaller prospective 1973 crop of 92,000 bales may about offset larger beginning stocks.

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 was recently enacted for upland cotton and other major commodities. The 4-year program, effective with the 1974/75 marketing year, places greater emphasis on target prices than does the present price support system. The target price for upland cotton has been set at 38 cents per pound. Other major provisions include a loan rate based on 90% of the preceding 3-year average price of American upland cotton in world markets, a minimum national base acreage allotment of 11 million acres, and a $20,000 payment limitation per producer.

A special article, "Commercial Storage Facilities for U.S. Cotton", examines the availability of warehouses and compresses for storing cotton. With tighter cotton supplies in recent years, surplus storage space has increased rapidly. As a result, many plants have been forced to close because of declining revenue. Several recent developments, such as shifts in methods of merchandising and increased forward contracting, point to a continuation of this trend barring sharp production increases.

Cotton News Briefs

Cotton Research and Promotion Plans Approved

Secretary of Agricultural Butz announced his approval of plans and projects under which $24 million may be spent during fiscal year 1974 to expand markets for cotton through research and promotion. Of the $24 million program, 65% will be spent for promotion and market development activities with 35% for cotton research.

The Cotton Research and Promotion Act of 1966 authorized research and promotion activities to be financed by cotton producers' contributions of $1 per bale, amounting to about $14 million. Plans and projects for the remaining $10 million of the coordinated program were approved under authority of the Agricultural Act of 1970. Expenditure of funds authorized under the 1970 Act is deferred pending Congressional action on the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations Bill for 1974.

Reduce Cotton Waste Pollution

At the ARS Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., engineers have modified a commercially available filter to collect all types of trash from all the air systems in the cotton gin.

The experimental unit operates at 99-plus % efficiency. The dust concentration in the discharge air of the experimental filter is comparable to, or less than, that emitted from presently used cyclone and inline filters. Thus, the experimental unit may play an important part in controlling air pollution from cotton gins.

Cotton Use in Far Eastern Countries

Some of the sharpest increases in cotton use have occurred in developing Far Eastern countries, which import virtually all of their raw cotton. In Taiwan, the annual increase in mill consumption of cotton averaged 9.4% in 1961-72, and in Korea the rate of increase averaged 8.4%. Indonesia and Thailand have also shown substantial growth in cotton consumption.

Japan's cotton consumption has fluctuated sharply during the past decade but has increased on the average by 0.5% annually. Competition from man-made fibers and imports of lower cost cotton textiles have hindered increased raw cotton use in Japan in recent years.

From USDA

COTTON SITUATION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Exporters Report Large Forward Sales

Two major developments in recent months may have consequences for the U.S. cotton industry for the next several years. Of most immediate concern has been the surprisingly large amount of U.S. cotton contracted for foreign delivery in 1973/74 and 1974/75. Recent reports indicate 1973/74 export commitments considerably above earlier expectations, thus cutting further into prospective supplies and exerting continued pressure on prices. With large disappearance anticipated and a moderately smaller 1973 cotton crop, the carryover next summer may be down nearly a half million bales.

New Cotton Legislation Set

The other major recent development—with even more far-reaching consequences—was enactment of a new farm bill. The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 was signed into law in August for upland cotton, wool, wheat, feed grains, and dairy. The 4-year upland cotton program, effective with the 1974/75 marketing year, places greater emphasis on target prices than does the present price support system. Major provisions of the new cotton program include:

- A guaranteed target price of 38 cents per pound for the 1974 and 1975 crop years. The target price must be adjusted in the remaining 2 years of the program to reflect changes in production costs and national average yields.
- A loan rate based on 90% of the preceding 3-year average price of American upland cotton in world markets.
- A minimum national base acreage allotment or payment base of 11 million acres, compared with 10 million for 1973/74. As with current legislation, producers may plant above their respective allotments with benefit of the loan rate, but without benefit of Government payments.
- A $20,000 payment limitation per producer, compared with $55,000 per producer per commodity under the Agricultural Act of 1970. Annual Federal grants of $10 million for cotton research by Cotton Incorporated.

OUTLOOK FOR 1973/74

Demand Will Top 1973 Crop; Stocks to Decline

The outlook for the 1973/74 marketing year for cotton is highlighted by continuing strong demand and tighter supplies. A smaller 1973 crop will more than offset larger beginning stocks, so the total supply will fall a little short of 1972/73's 17.1 million bales. The August 1 estimate of 12¾ million 480-pound net weight bales for the current crop is down about 1 million from 1972. With strong foreign demand for U.S. cotton, prospective disappearance (combined mill use and exports) will probably top 1973 production. Thus, ending stocks on August 1, 1974, may drop nearly a half million bales below the 3.9 million on hand this August 1 (table 12).

Strong cotton demand and tight supplies during 1973/74 will be particularly evident for some of the medium staples. Supplies of cotton stapling from 1-inch to 1-3/32 inches are relatively tight, primarily reflecting reduced production prospects in the Delta as a result of flooding this spring. At the same time, forward export sales of these staples total over 4 million bales. As a result, domestic mills may be in somewhat of a bind as these medium staples normally comprise over four-fifths of U.S. mill use (table 13).

Decreasing Output; Increasing Forward Contracting

The million-bale reduction in cotton production this season reflects less acreage and lower yields. Producers now are beginning to harvest from an estimated 12.4 million acres, 4% less than in 1972. Although the crop got off to a late start in the Southeast and Delta because of spring flooding and

in the Southwest because of unseasonably cool temperatures, generally favorable growing conditions during June and July have aided development. As a result, the indicated national average yield of 493 pounds per acre, although down from last season's 507 pounds, is moderately above the 1968-72 average (tables 14 and 15).

Cotton growers planted 13.1 million acres to the 1973 crop. The 6% decline from 1972 primarily reflected a 13% drop in the national base acreage allotment and intensified competition from other crops, particularly soybeans in the Delta. Cotton acreage dropped a fifth in the Delta because of extensive flooding. However, attractive cotton prices helped boost acreage 5% in the West and 3% in the Southwest. Continuing the long-term trend, planted acreage was off about a tenth in the Southeast (tables 1 and 14).

Cotton producers reported as of August 1 they had forward contracted about 5½ million acres or 45% of their 1973 upland cotton acreage, compared with 4.1 million contracted by August 1 a year earlier. The quantity contracted gained in all major regions except the Delta where acreage contracted slipped from 2.7 million acres to 2½ million. Acreage under contract jumped a million acres in the Southwest to 1.7 million. Contracting also increased sharply in the Southeast and West to slightly over a half million acres and about 3/4 million, respectively.

Total Use Again Large

U.S. cotton disappearance during 1973/74 may about match last season's 5-year high of about 13.1 million bales. Larger exports will probably about offset smaller anticipated mill consumption.

As of August 3, U.S. cotton exporters reported they had sold about 5½ million bales for delivery in 1973/74, about one-third of which is destined for Japan. But with additional sales likely, and probably some cancellations, U.S. shipments may total 5½ to 6 million bales this season, largest since 1960/61.

Strong foreign demand for U.S. cotton reflects prospects for moderately larger consumption abroad coupled with little or no gain in output. Foreign cotton consumption is continuing to trend upward despite higher cotton prices, since man-made fiber supplies are limited. At the same time, acreage planted to cotton is stabilizing as cotton faces increased competition for land from food crops.

Also contributing to the recent upsurge in foreign demand for U.S. cotton is the devaluation of the

Table 1.—Cotton: All kinds, U.S., acreage planted by States

States	1967-71 average	1972	Indicated 1973[1]	1973 as a percentage of 1972
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*
Upland				
North Carolina	188	210	180	86
South Carolina	348	400	340	85
Georgia	398	461	420	91
Tennessee	404	540	470	87
Alabama	556	601	550	92
Missouri	306	435	250	57
Mississippi	1,185	1,664	1,380	83
Arkansas	1,053	1,470	1,180	80
Louisiana	437	690	550	80
Oklahoma	463	553	530	96
Texas	4,793	5,570	5,800	104
New Mexico	137	141	140	99
Arizona	250	273	280	103
California	685	868	940	108
Other States[2]	26.9	27.3	19.2	70
Total	11,229.9	13,903.3	13,029.2	94
American Pima				
Texas	27.8	35.0	35.0	100
New Mexico	16.2	21.4	20.0	93
Arizona	34.0	41.3	34.0	82
California	0.5	0.3	.2	67
Total	78.5	98.0	89.2	91
Total (all cotton)	11,308.4	14,001.3	13,118.4	94

[1] Crop Reporting Board report of July 10, 1973. [2] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board.

dollar, which has improved U.S. cotton's competitive position with man-made fibers in Western Europe and Japan. In addition, uncertainties over international monetary conditions have made investment in U.S. commodities, including cotton, quite attractive to foreigners.

Smaller domestic cotton supplies and high prices will likely result in reduced cotton use by domestic mills this season. Although man-made fiber supplies are also tight, they probably will continue to make further inroads into fiber markets. For instance, signs now point to a slowdown in the cotton denim and corduroy boom in U.S. markets. After increasing rapidly during recent years, production of 100% cotton denim and corduroy now is tailing off a little, reflecting declining demand and greater use of blends.

On the other hand, several indicators augur well for prospective cotton consumption. One is the continuing favorable balance between mill inventories and unfilled orders. The June ratio of stocks to orders, at 0.13, was lowest since early 1951 (table 2). Also, mill margins are very high. Although cotton prices have increased sharply during recent months, cloth prices have risen faster, widening the average difference in July to 62.63 cents per pound, slightly over a dime above a year earlier (table 3).

But on balance, negative factors outweigh positive, so U.S. mill use of cotton will probably decline moderately from 1972/73's 7.8 million bales.

1972/73 MARKET REVIEW

Mill Use Declines

After about holding steady since 1968/69, U.S. mill consumption of all kinds of cotton slipped 5% to 7.8 million bales during 1972/73, the least since 1948/49 (table 12).

Smaller consumption of cotton by domestic mills reflected rising cotton prices and intensive competition from man-made fibers and textile imports. Recent cotton prices have increased substantially above man-made fiber prices. For instance, polyester staple has reportedly been selling for 38 to 40 cents per pound and rayon staple for about 32 cents. This compares with over 60 cents per pound for SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton. So with these price advantages, use of non-cellulosic man-made staple fibers rose 22% on cotton-system spindles during the past year, while rayon and acetate use increased slightly (tables 4 and 5). U.S, man-made fiber production jumped nearly a fifth during calendar 1972 to 7-1/3 billion pounds. Increased non-cellulosic fiber output was primarily responsible. Domestic man-made fiber production was equivalent to 24½ million bales of cotton, up about 3 million from the previous year (table 16). Meanwhile, slightly larger military purchases of cotton textiles aided cotton use (tables 17, 18, and 19).

More Cotton Used in Blends

A million bales of cotton were blended with polyester in calendar 1972. This was up 13% from the previous year, reflecting continued significant substitution of blends for 100% cotton fabric. Despite 16% larger use in denim and corduroy, there was 3% less cotton consumed in all-cotton broadwoven fabrics. Other textile products used about the same amount as in 1971.

Substitution of polyester-cotton blends for 100% cotton fabric accelerated in early 1973. While cotton consumed in all-cotton fabrics declined about 5% from the first quarter of 1972, cotton used in blends

Table 2.—Cotton broadwoven goods and polyester-cotton blended fabrics at U.S. cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, not seasonally adjusted

Month[1]	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends
January	0.43	0.36	0.37	0.54	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.15
February	.43	.38	.37	.51	.26	.27	.16	
March	.43	.41	.34	.42	.24	.25	.14	
April	.42	.41	.34	.34	.23	.21	.14	
May	.41	.41	.31	.39	.22	.22	.13	
June	.38	.45	.32	.39	.22	.20	.13	
July	.38	.46	.30	.38	.23	.21		
August	.39	.48	.33	.39	.22	.22		
September	.37	.49	.33	.38	.20	.19		
October	.37	.52	.34	.36	.20	.16		
November	.34	.52	.30	.34	.18	.16		
December	.36	.51	.27	.29	.18	.15		

[1] End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—U.S. price of unfinished cloth, price of raw cotton, and mill margin, net weight

Year and month	Cotton fabric		
	Fabric values[1]	Price of raw cotton[2]	Mill margins[3]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
1971/72			
August	76.51	30.87	45.64
September	76.62	31.30	45.32
October	76.66	31.84	44.82
November	77.21	32.40	44.81
December	78.91	34.02	44.89
January	81.44	36.54	44.90
February	82.80	37.18	45.62
March	83.81	37.55	46.26
April	84.86	39.48	45.38
May	87.81	40.52	47.29
June	89.51	39.41	50.10
July	89.90	37.78	52.12
Average	82.17	35.74	46.43
1972/73			
August	90.00	36.19	53.81
September	89.85	31.21	58.64
October	90.15	28.50	61.65
November	90.56	30.04	60.52
December	91.35	32.25	59.10
January	92.34	35.43	56.91
February	93.53	36.26	57.27
March	97.02	37.74	59.28
April	101.70	41.92	59.78
May	105.69	47.30	58.39
June	110.72	48.21	62.51
July	115.85	53.22	62.63
Average	97.40	38.19	59.21

[1] Estimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. [2] Monthly average prices per pound for four territory growths, even running lots, mike 3.5-4-9, prompt shipment, delivered Group 201. Mill Points (Group B), net weight terms. [3] Difference between fabric values and fiber prices.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 4.—Upland cotton and man-made staple fibers[1]: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year and month[2]	Cotton	Cotton equivalent man-made staple fibers[3]		
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Bales[4]	*Bales*[5]	*Bales*[5]	*Bales*[5]
1971/72				
Aug. (4)	629,888	91,887	213,089	304,976
Sept. (5)	762,678	115,319	255,399	370,718
Oct. (4)	625,121	99,392	219,705	319,097
Nov. (4)	634,037	91,713	231,062	322,775
Dec. (5)	717,309	104,202	266,494	370,696
Jan. (4)	623,901	94,742	228,356	323,098
Feb. (4)	641,413	102,149	242,347	344,496
Mar. (5)	799,228	125,251	310,442	435,693
Apr. (4)	613,119	97,666	246,423	344,089
May (4)	619,704	100,753	257,063	357,816
June (5)	762,762	119,960	323,548	443,508
July (4)	487,382	75,148	221,763	296,911
Total[6]	7,916,542	1,218,182	3,015,691	4,233,873
1972/73				
Aug. (4)	579,482	90,266	257,994	348,260
Sept. (5)	705,306	115,310	322,235	437,545
Oct. (4)	585,016	98,301	273,341	371,642
Nov. (5)	729,396	120,005	344,258	464,263
Dec. (4)	536,772	89,694	267,570	357,264
Jan. (5)	737,044	126,869	361,731	488,600
Feb. (4)	589,760	99,339	292,452	391,791
Mar. (4)	593,972	98,576	311,344	409,920
Apr. (5)	709,823	119,077	377,495	496,539
May (4)	571,151	99,676	305,430	405,106
June (4)[7]	567,778	99,715	301,942	401,657
1971/72 Aug.-June	7,429,160	1,143,034	2,793,928	3,936,962
1972/73 Aug.-June[7]	6,905,500	1,156,828	3,415,792	4,572,577

[1] In cotton-equivalent bales. [2] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. [3] Based on a cotton-equivalent factor of 1.10 for rayon and acetate and 1.37 for non-cellulosic. [4] Running bales. [5] Cotton equivalent of monthly consumption divided by 480. [6] Sum of monthly consumption not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year basis. [7] Preliminary.

Compiled from the Bureau of the Census reports.

with polyester gained nearly a third. A marked downward shift in cotton consumed in corduroy and denim was a major factor in reduced all-cotton fabric use (table 20).

Exports Jump

Strong foreign demand, particularly during the latter months of the season, boosted U.S. cotton exports during 1972/73 to about 5.3 million bales, largest in nearly 10 years. Both larger consumption abroad and stock rebuilding in foreign importing countries contributed. And with poor crops in a number of countries and limited supplies available for export from major U.S. competitors, such as Mexico, Pakistan, and Brazil, foreign importers turned to us to supply a greater portion of their needs. In addition, a sharp decline in production in the People's Republic of China created strong import demand by that country last season. So, with our larger supplies and competitive prices, U.S. shipments rebounded sharply from 1971/72's relatively small 3.4 million bales.

Japan remained the best customer for U.S. cotton last season, taking nearly one-fourth of our exports. South Korea was a distant second. Although further down the list, substantial exports to the People's Republic of China marked the first significant cotton trade activity with that country in over 2 decades (table 21).

Carryover Gains

With the 1972 crop in excess of disappearance, the U.S. carryover of all kinds of cotton on August 1

Table 5.—Cotton and man-made fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1971 to date

Month	Upland cotton				Man-made staple							
	1971/72		1972/73[1]		1971/72				1972/73[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
August	31,495	30,817	28,974	28,350	2,005	1,954	3,733	3,678	1,969	1,919	4,520	4,452
September	30,507	30,568	28,212	28,269	2,013	1,972	3,579	3,551	2,013	1,971	4,516	4,480
October	31,256	30,316	29,250	28,371	2,168	2,069	3,849	3,741	2,145	2,047	4,788	4,654
November	31,702	30,779	29,176	28,326	2,001	1,904	4,048	4,056	2,095	1,993	4,825	4,835
December	28,692	30,951	26,839	28,953	1,819	1,939	3,735	4,136	1,957	2,086	4,687	5,191
January	31,195	30,345	29,482	28,679	2,067	2,042	4,000	3,968	2,214	2,188	5,070	5,030
February	32,071	30,927	29,488	28,436	2,229	2,113	4,245	4,146	2,167	2,054	5,123	5,003
March	31,969	30,563	29,699	28,393	2,186	2,108	4,351	4,089	2,151	2,074	5,454	5,126
April	30,656	30,383	28,393	28,140	2,131	2,168	4,317	4,262	2,078	2,114	5,290	5,222
May	30,985	29,966	28,558	27,619	2,198	2,140	4,503	4,224	2,175	2,118	5,351	5,020
June	30,510	30,030	28,389	27,942	2,094	2,082	4,534	4,415	2,176	2,163	5,290	5,151
July	24,369	29,718			1,640	2,073	3,885	4,608				

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other man-made fibers. [3] Running bales.

Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, M22P.

increased to 3.9 million bales, up from last summer's small 3.4 million. Still, this represents only about a 3½ month supply, somewhat short of what is generally considered an adequate carryover. Stocks were composed of 3.86 million bales of upland cotton and 79,300 bales of extra-long staple cotton (table 12).

Commodity Credit Corporation stocks (owned and under loan) on August 1 were reported at about 0.2 million bales, near the year-earlier level (tables 6 and 22). In contrast, privately-owned holdings at mills, public warehouses, and elsewhere totaled 3.7 million bales, up from 3.1 million in August 1972.

Last Year's Crop Largest Since 1965

The 1972 crop of all kinds of cotton totaled 13.7 million 480-pound net weight bales, up from the small 1971 crop of 10½ million, and largest since 1965. Sharp increases in yields (up 16%) and harvested

Table 6.—Cotton stocks, all kinds: Privately owned and CCC, 1960 to date

Year beginning August 1	Privately owned				CCC-held stocks[1]	Total
	At mills	In public storage	Elsewhere	Total		
	1,000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]
1960	1,406	897	215	2,518	5,041	7,559
1961	1,905	3,314	490	5,709	1,519	7,228
1962	1,522	1,393	190	3,105	4,726	7,831
1963	1,215	1,566	280	3,061	8,155	11,216
1964	1,145	570	270	1,985	10,393	12,378
1965	1,491	954	230	2,675	11,616	14,291
1966	1,359	3,011	188	4,558	12,304	16,862
1967	1,779	4,574	400	6,752	5,781	12,533
1968	1,856	4,087	300	6,243	205	6,448
1969	1,638	1,572	400	3,610	2,911	6,521
1970	1,423	947	360	2,730	3,030	5,760
1971	1,631	1,916	400	3,949	303	4,252
1972	1,540	1,365	150	3,055	249	3,304
1973[3]	1,510	1,807	200	3,517	222	3,739

[1] Data excludes cotton sold by CCC for delivery on August 1. Includes cotton pooled, owned, loans outstanding, and cotton released from the stockpile. [2] Running bales. [3] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

acreage (up 13%) boosted output. Yields averaged 507 pounds per acre, fifth highest on record, while harvested acreage reached a 7-year high (tables 14 and 15).

As in recent years, nearly all of the 1972 crop was mechanically harvested. Less than 1% was hand picked and handsnapped. A continuing shift from machine picking to machine stripping is evident, especially in Texas. Throughout the Cotton Belt, mechanical harvesting ranged from 97% in the Southeast to 100% in the West (table 23).

Prices Rise as Demand Strengthens

Although the big 1972 cotton crop lifted supplies, prices increased sharply during the latter months of last season as demand also strengthened. Strong export demand pushed up prices for upland cotton during 1972/73, an average of several cents above 1971/72. Prices in recent months were up sharply.

Recent spot market prices reflect relatively stronger demand for the better grades and longer staples. The average price of SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton in July was 52.09 cents per pound, up from 35.22 cents during July 1972. In comparison, SLM 1-inch cotton was 44.06 cents in July, compared with 32.13 cents a year earlier (table 24).

Farmers received an average of 26.7 cents per pound for their 1972 crop of all kinds of cotton. Although this was about 1½ cents a pound below the 1971 average, sharply larger marketings boosted the value of production to $1¾ billion, nearly a fourth above a year earlier. In addition, producers received $0.8 billion in direct government payments. Thus, total receipts from cotton lint added to slightly over $2½ billion, up from $2¼ billion in 1971/72 (table 25).

Table 26 shows estimated percentages of production sold each month by farmers.

Futures prices continue to trend upward. After leveling off during May and early June, October 1973 futures increased sharply to 85 cents per pound on August 27. The price rise apparently reflected strong doubts that the 1973 crop would be sufficient to satisfy anticipated disappearance, especially in view of much stronger export demand.

Textile Trade Balance More Favorable

Although competition from cotton textile imports remains intense, increasing exports of manufactured goods have reduced the net import trade deficit. The raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports during the 1972/73 marketing year remained near the previous year's record 1.2 million bales. However, cotton textile exports increased 12% to about 630,000 equivalent bales. As a result, the net deficit narrowed to 575,000 bales from 1971/72's 647,000 (tables 27 and 28).

Man-made fiber textile trade activity expanded during 1972/73. While manufactured imports increased 6% from a year earlier, exports of textiles jumped over a third (tables 29 and 30).

ELS Cotton Situation

As production and imports exceeded combined mill use and exports, stocks of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton increased slightly during 1972/73. The August 1, 1973, carryover totaled an estimated 79,300 bales, up from last summer's 73,900.

ELS cotton supplies declined slightly last season as marginally smaller output and sharply reduced imports more than offset larger beginning stocks. Production of 95,800 bales was down 2%, while imports were less than half 1971/72's 30,000. However, there was enough for domestic and export needs. Although mill use increased 6% to about 100,000 bales, exports dropped sharply below the 7,000 bales shipped during 1971/72 (table 12).

It looks like ELS cotton production will decline again in 1973/74. August 1 indications point to output of 92,000 bales, slightly below the 1972 level (table 12). Smaller harvested acreage is responsible as indicated yields increased 21 pounds to 501 pounds per harvested acre (table 15). But with the larger beginning carryover and perhaps little change in imports, the total supply may remain near the 1972/73 level.

Disappearance during 1973/74 may increase sharply. U.S. exporters reported ELS cotton sales of 18,400 bales as of August 3 for delivery in 1973/74. This compares with last season's shipments of less than 5,000 bales. So with larger combined mill use and exports and with little change in supplies, the 1973/74 ending carryover may decline substantially.

Smaller Cotton Linters Supply

The 1973/74 supply of cotton linters may fall moderately below last season's 1.7 million bales, mainly reflecting the smaller 1973 crop. Based on the August 1 estimate of the crop. linters production should shrink about 7%. And with little change in beginning stocks and expected imports, the total supply may be down about 8%.

Cotton linters output in 1972/73 was about 1-1/3 million bales, about 17% above the previous year. Imports added only 30,000 bales, sharply below the year-earlier level. Disappearance increased nearly a fifth as mill use and exports each gained about 100,000 bales (table 31).

Mill consumption increased about a tenth. An increase of nearly a fifth in use in chemical linters more than offset slightly smaller felting linters consumption, despite lower prices (table 32).

Output and Use More Nearly in Balance; Little Change in Trade Foreseen

In contrast to recent years, global cotton production and consumption are expected to be nearly in balance this season, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. While output may decline marginally from the 59.4 million bales produced during 1972/73, mill use may gain nearly 2 million from last season's 56.6 million. Smaller production primarily reflects reduced acreage because of increasing competition for land from food crops despite high cotton prices. Consumption continues to trend upward with the upswing in cotton demand, particularly in foreign developing countries. Competition from man-made fibers is probably less intense outside the United States. For instance, foreign man-made fiber production increased just 7% in 1972 compared with nearly a fifth larger output here. As in this country, most of the increase was due to larger output of non-cellulosic fibers. Total foreign production was equivalent to about 51 million bales of cotton, up a little over 3 million from 1971 (table 16).

World cotton exports during 1973/74 may remain near last season's record 21 million bales. U.S. exports may account for about 27% of world shipments, up slightly from last season's share.

Prospective Demand Tops Production in FNC Countries

The difference between foreign non-communist cotton production and consumption is expected to widen during 1973/74. Mill use may increase about a million bales to nearly 30 million. In contrast, production will likely remain close to last season's 27.8 million bales. Thus, the gap of about 2 million bales may be widest since 1970/71 (table 7).

While competition from other crops is limiting acreage expansion and thus production, consumption is gaining with increasing textile demand and tight man-made fiber supplies.

Funds Available for U.S. Export Financing

Government funds used to finance U.S. cotton exports totaled $569 million in fiscal 1972/73, up from $476 million the previous year. Around 3.6 million bales of U.S. cotton were exported during 1972/73 with the aid of financial assistance. Shipments under P.L. 480 funds totaled 0.7 million bales, up from 0.5 million the previous year. Exports of about 0.4 million bales were financed through the Export-Import Bank, same as a year earlier. In addition, barter and CCC export credit sales amounted to 2½ million bales, a fifth above the 1971/72 level (table 8).

Table 7.—Cotton: Supply and distribution in foreign non-Communist countries, 1969-72

Item	Year beginning August 1			
	1969	1970	1971[1]	1972[2]
	Million bales	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*
Starting carryover	13.6	13.0	12.0	13.9
Production	25.8	23.4	27.9	27.8
Imports from United States	2.8	3.8	3.3	4.8
Total	42.2	40.2	43.2	46.5
Consumption	27.2	27.2	27.8	28.8
Exports[3]	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.8
Total	29.2	28.2	29.3	31.6
Ending carryover	13.0	12.0	13.9	14.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Estimated. [3] Includes exports to United States, net exports to communist countries and destroyed.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 8.—Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1972 and 1973

Program	1971/72		1972/73[2]	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollar*	*Million bales*[3]
Export-Import Bank[4]	67.4	0.4	66.4	0.4
PL 480	80.0	.5	109.0	.7
Barter	250.0	1.6	276.1	1.8
CCC Credit Sales	79.0	.5	117.8	.7

[1] Authorized for delivery and shipment. Data may differ slightly from actual shipments due to shipping time lags. [2] Preliminary and estimated. [3] Running bales. [4] Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Export Marketing Service, and Export-Import Bank.

Cotton Prices Rise Sharply in Import Markets

Global cotton demand well in excess of current supplies is further stimulating prices in international markets. Prices of most qualities of U.S. and foreign-grown cotton have increased very sharply over the past 6 months. The price increases have been greater for the better grades, reflecting relatively tighter supplies of these cottons throughout the world.

Recent quotations indicate that most qualities of U.S. cotton are competitively priced in import markets.

U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16 inch cotton prices, c.i.f. Liverpool, averaged 65 cents per pound in July, slightly above the Liverpool index for similar qualities, and 31 cents above a year earlier (tables 9 and 33). Data through mid-August indicate further price increases.

U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 34.

Table 9.—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool, England

Month	1971		1972		1973	
	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January ..	30.91	30.95	39.86	41.36	39.36	42.38
February .	31.15	31.52	39.92	41.68	40.36	43.50
March	31.26	32.02	38.95	40.17	42.62	45.91
April	31.41	32.30	37.89	37.56	45.22	46.22
May	32.65	33.48	37.13	36.88	49.34	51.75
June	33.32	33.48	35.91	35.15	52.99	56.00
July	33.71	34.60	34.01	34.06	63.28	65.00
August ...	35.32	35.46	32.70	32.49		
September	35.92	35.10	31.78	31.28		
October ..	36.42	36.06	32.82	32.22		
November .	36.60	36.44	36.36	36.69		
December .	37.89	39.16	38.22	39.00		
Average .	33.88	34.21	36.30	36.54		

[1] Average of the 6 cheapest growths of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton actively traded for the period in Liverpool market. [2] Based on offers of minimum micronaire of 3.5 to 4.9.

Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records and the weekly *Cotton and General Economic Review* Liverpool, England.

COMMERCIAL STORAGE FACILITIES FOR U.S. COTTON

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ABSTRACT: The number of cotton warehouse facilities approved to handle and store government-controlled cotton has declined 42% since 1964. Increasing input costs and declining volumes of cotton available for storage were primarily responsible for the decline. New high-capacity gins, warehousing-ginning complexes, acceptance of the universal density bale, and forward contracting will further impinge upon the public storage segment of the cotton industry, barring sharp production increases.
KEY WORDS: Cotton, warehouses, compresses, storage capacity.

The commerical cotton storage industry is vital to the marketing of American cotton. As only a small volume of cotton has historically moved directly from gins to processing facilities, vast amounts of storage space have been needed prior to domestic use or export. But with tighter cotton supplies in recent years, there has been a rapid buildup in surplus storage space. As a result, many plants have been forced to close because of declining volume and revenue. Several recent developments point to a continuation of this trend.

Storage Capacity Growth and Utilization

Total commercial storage capacity remained unchanged at 15.5 million bales from 1945 through 1950 (table 10). However, as exports decreased and production remained large, the demand for storage space increased dramatically. From 1950 to 1966, total commercial capacity increased 12.9 million bales to 28.4 million. However, total storage capacity has declined nearly 8 million bales since 1966.

Occupation of storage space peaked during the 1955/56 season with utilization at 78% of available space. Since then average occupancy levels have fluctuated considerably, reaching a low of only 16% in 1972/73.

Cotton held under government loan programs generally has occupied much of the commercial storage space across the Cotton Belt. The proportion of cotton in commercial facilities stored under the various programs to all cotton stored ranged from virtually zero in 1948 to 86% in 1966 (table 10). However, as production declined, stocks of government-held cotton dropped to only 9% by 1972.

Number, Location, and Capacity of Facilities

There were 1,162 non-compress and compress-warehouse installations[2] approved to handle and store government-controlled cotton in fiscal 1964/65 (table 11). Following the 1965/66 season, average inventories began to decline rather rapidly as production and Commodity Credit Corporation inventories fell. Concurrently, the number of facilities available for cotton storage also declined and by fiscal 1969/70, total facilities numbered only 755, a decline of over one-third. Presently, only 674 storage facilities are active in the Cotton Belt.

The impact on the commercial storage industry of declining volume available for storage has been greatest in the Southeast as cotton acreage shifted into other regions, reflecting increasing costs of production and the attractiveness of alternative crops. From 1964/65 to 1971/72, the total number of active compresses and warehouses decreased about 50% in this area. Total storage space decreased from 5.7 to 3.4 million bales during the period.

Of the 674 active storage facilities across the Cotton Belt in 1971/72, about 69% were small warehouses primarily concentrated in the Southeast. The rest were facilities with equipment which could change the size and density of cotton bales. Most of

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[2]Compresses are facilities equipped with machinery capable of changing the size and density of gin-run bales. Non-compress warehouses are for handling and storage only.

Table 10.—Commercial cotton storage capacity and utilization, United States, 1945-1972

Year beginning August 1	Total capacity	Average inventory[1]	Government-controlled	Percentage government-controlled	Percentage of capacity utilized
	Million bales	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1945	15.5	8.2	6.9	84.1	52.9
1946	15.5	3.8	.8	21.1	24.5
1947	15.5	3.4	.006	.2	21.9
1948	15.5	6.0	.004	.1	38.7
1949	15.5	7.7	3.8	49.4	49.7
1950	15.5	4.1	3.5	85.4	26.5
1951	17.4	3.7	.008	.2	21.3
1952	17.1	5.5	.029	.5	32.2
1953	17.5	9.3	2.0	21.5	53.1
1954	17.1	11.6	7.0	60.3	67.8
1955	18.7	14.5	8.1	55.9	77.5
1956	21.4	13.4	9.9	73.9	62.6
1957	21.7	10.0	5.2	52.0	46.1
1958	22.0	9.8	2.9	29.6	44.6
1959	22.5	10.1	7.0	69.3	44.9
1960	22.4	8.4	5.0	59.5	37.5
1961	22.8	8.4	1.6	19.0	36.8
1962	22.8	11.6	4.7	40.5	50.9
1963	24.0	14.0	8.2	58.6	58.3
1964	26.4	15.2	10.4	68.4	57.6
1965	27.8	17.0	11.6	68.2	61.2
1966	28.4	14.2	12.2	85.9	50.0
1967	27.7	9.1	5.8	63.7	32.9
1968	27.0	6.8	.1	1.5	25.2
1969	26.6	6.6	2.9	46.0	24.8
1970	24.0	5.4	3.0	55.6	22.5
1971	21.9	3.8	.3	7.9	17.3
1972	20.5	3.3	.3	9.1	16.1

[1] Average capacity.

these facilities are in the South Central and Southwest regions, with the remainder in the far Western area and at Gulf ports.

The extra expense of compressing bales is justified only when cotton must be transported a considerable distance. This explains why there are few compress warehouses in the Southeast where most of the cotton produced is consumed locally and little of the crop is compressed.

In the Central, Southwest, and Western areas, much of the cotton crop is transported relatively long distances to mill and export points. Under these circumstances, practically all cotton is compressed near the place where it is grown or at the point it is merchandized.

About four-fifths of all non-compress warehouses active in 1971/72 had a capacity of 15,000 bales or less. In contrast, compress warehouses are generally much larger with over half of the active facilities having a capacity of 50,000 bales or more. Moreover, nearly a fifth have a capacity of over 100,000 bales, with several plants in the 150,000 to 300,000 bale range.

The South Central region, with 1971/72 capacity of 8.3 million bales, provided slightly over two-fifths of total U.S. cotton storage space. While this region, which produces over a third of U.S. cotton, has great need for storage capacity, capacity greatly exceeds normal requirements, except in a few locations.

The Southwest, which produces about a third of the total crop each year, provided about a fourth of the total storage space during the 1971/72 crop season. Total capacity exceeded normal requirements by about 50%.

Plants in the Far Western area are generally large, so despite the small number of firms, they accounted for around 10% of the total storage capacity in 1971/72. Nearly all firms had compression equipment. Like other areas of the Cotton Belt, very little excess capacity exists in the Western area during the harvest season.

Port facilities are unique since they do not compete to an appreciable degree with other warehousing facilities. Ports function primarily as concentration points for cotton destined for export. The capacity needed for handling and storage depends, for the most part, on foreign demand for U.S. cotton. As foreign demand lessened from 1964/65 to 1971/72, the total number of active port compresses declined. Total capacity declined about one half—from 2.8 to 1.4 million bales—as did the number of facilities.

Future of the Public Warehousing Industry

The future of the cotton warehousing industry as it now exists is somewhat in doubt. Obviously, the high costs of today's inputs demand a reasonable and

Table 11.—Cotton warehouses and compresses: Number, storage capacity, and size group be area and United States, fiscal 1964/65, 1969/70, and 1971/72[1]

Area and bale capacity group	Number of plants			Capacity of plants		
	1964/65	1969/70	1971/72	1964/65	1969/70	1971/72
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
Warehouses[2]						
Southeast:[3]						
5,000 or less	400	207	177	1,077.7	594.4	498.1
5,001-15,000	264	194	149	2,223.4	1,745.3	1,292.9
15,001-25,000	57	23	19	1,077.4	694.2	376.2
25,001-50,000	31	22	19	952.0	858.2	615.2
50,001 & greater	6	8	6	395.7	832.8	480.9
Total	758	454	370	5,726.4	4,724.9	3,263.3
South Central:[4]						
5,000 or less	8	3	2	23.9	11.1	7.4
5,001-15,000	35	24	19	364.2	253.2	207.8
15,001-25,000	11	7	7	180.7	164.7	153.0
25,001-50,000	8	6	3	247.5	207.4	101.5
50,001 & greater	1	2	2	291.3	626.0	348.5
Total	63	42	33	1,107.6	1,262.4	818.2
Southwest:[5]						
5,000 or less	19	10	9	56.2	34.7	27.6
5,001-15,000	38	25	18	390.6	247.1	200.5
15,001-25,000	16	24	15	319.1	499.7	315.8
25,001-50,000	7	10	12	254.3	336.3	413.8
50,001 & greater	---	2	4	---	159.0	287.2
Total	80	71	58	1,020.2	1,276.8	1,244.9
Total warehouses	901	567	464	7.844.0	7,264.1	5,794.7
Compresses[6]						
Southeast[3]						
50,000 or less	5	2	1	158.6	77.5	50.0
50,001-100,000	6	7	7	384.5	434.4	443.5
100,001 & greater	1	0	0	103.0	---	---
Total	12	9	8	646.1	511.9	493.5
South Central:[4]						
50,000 or less	51	56	55	1,875.3	1,960.8	1,889.8
50,001-100,000	50	42	41	3,500.3	2,945.1	2,805.1
100,001 & greater	12	14	15	2,249.7	2,703.3	2,737.8
Total	113	112	111	7,625.3	7,609.2	7,432.7
Southwest:[5]						
50,000 or less	52	40	32	1,464.4	1,180.7	1,058.5
50,001-100,000	21	20	16	1,445.3	1,456.2	1,175.5
100,001 & greater	9	9	10	1,457.2	1,511.2	1,503.7
Total	82	69	58	4,366.9	4,148.1	3,737.7
West:[7]						
50,000 or less	15	12	11	592.7	475.0	420.5
50,001-100,000	6	7	6	311.7	445.4	353.8
100,001 & greater	6	6	6	936.0	1,394.6	1,346.2
Total	27	25	23	1,840.4	2,315.0	2,120.5
Ports:[8]						
50,000 or less	6	2	3	190.3	87.5	91.5
50,001-100,000	15	9	5	1,144.6	649.6	424.0
100-001 & greater	8	8	5	1,455.2	1,445.0	880.8
Total	29	19	13	2,790.1	2,182.1	1,396.3
Total compresses	261	234	213	17,268.8	16,766.3	15,180.7
Total, all plants	1,162	755	674	25,122.8	24,030.4	20,507.1

[1] Firms approved by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to handle and store government-owned or -controlled cotton. [2] Warehouses are storage facilities without compression equipment. [3] Includes Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. [4] Includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. [5] Includes Oklahoma and Texas. [6] Compresses are storage facilities with equipment capable of changing the size and densities of gin-run bales. [7] Includes Arizona and California. [8] Includes port facilities in Louisiana and Texas.

dependable volume of cotton to enable warehousemen to provide services demanded of them. As evidenced by the surplus of storage space in most of the Cotton Belt, these criteria are not being met. Although increased production may, for a time, alleviate this problem, the commercial storage industry is faced with a number of problems in competing for available cotton.

For example, the introduction of high capacity gins indicates a trend toward central warehousing-ginning complexes which divert bales from public storage facilities. The introduction and acceptance of the universal density bale could have an adverse effect on those facilities without compression equipment. Recent developments in packaging operations at gins have also contributed to the clouded economic future of the warehousing industry.

Foward contracting of cotton may also adversely affect the industry as additional cotton will likely be shipped directly from gins to mill warehouses, bypassing the public storage sector. Regional shifts in cotton production may have a serious impact on the size, efficiency, and importance of the warehousing industry in specific areas, as it already has in the Southeast.

These changes in the marketing system undoubtedly will further contract the public storage segment of the U.S. cotton industry.

Table 12.—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by type in 480-pound net weight bales, U.S. 1960 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply							Distribution		
	Carry-over August 1[1]	Ginnings: Current crop less ginnings[2]	Ginnings: New crop[3]	Ginnings: Total[4 5]	Imports	City crop	Total[5]	Mill consumption[6]	Exports	Total[5]
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales[7]									
	All kinds									
1960	7,567	14,098	227	14,325	[8]129	63	22,084	8,272	6,857	15,129
1961	7,213	14,056	287	14,342	[8]153	64	21,772	8,928	5,056	13,984
1962	7,809	14,541	245	14,786	137	68	22,799	8,400	3,429	11,829
1963	11,190	15,049	152	15,201	[9]135	102	26,628	8,610	5,775	14,385
1964	12,381	*14,993	180	15,173	118	70	27,742	9,169	4,195	13,364
1965	14,288	*14,758	10	14,768	118	88	29,261	9,501	3,035	12,536
1966	16,869	*9,547	257	9,804	105	50	26,828	9,479	4,832	14,311
1967	12,526	7,187	6	7,193	149	30	19,898	8,987	4,361	13,348
1968	6,452	10,920	80	11,000	68	40	17,560	8,249	2,825	11,074
1969	6,526	9,910	6	9,916	52	40	16,534	8,034	2,878	10,911
1970	5,792	10,186	125	10,312	37	40	16,180	8,123	3,897	12,020
1971	4,285	10,352	42	10,393	72	40	14,792	8,178	3,385	11,563
1972	3,383	13,660	3	13,663	34	31	17,121	7,767	5,305	13,072
1973[13]	3,862	[14]12,740								
	Upland (other than extra-long staple)									
1960	7,410	14,031	227	14,258	[8]44	63	21,774	8,123	6,849	14,972
1961	7,073	13,993	287	14,280	[8]69	64	21,485	8,756	5,049	13,805
1962	7,717	14,428	245	14,673	55	68	22,513	8,237	3,427	11,664
1963	10,988	14,885	152	15,037	[9]54	102	26,181	8,468	5,772	14,241
1964	12,125	14,873	180	15,054	36	70	27,284	9,015	4,173	13,188
1965	14,021	*14,670	10	14,680	31	88	28,819	9,358	3,030	12,388
1966	16,575	9,474	257	9,731	29	50	26,385	9,344	4,818	14,162
1967	12,270	7,117	6	7,123	58	30	19,481	8,858	4,345	13,204
1968	6,259	10,841	80	10,921	38	40	17,258	8,122	2,816	10,938
1969	6,370	9,833	6	9,839	30	40	16,279	7,921	2,862	10,783
1970	5,683	10,129	125	10,254	11	40	15,989	8,025	3,886	11,911
1971	4,223	10,253	42	10,294	42	40	14,601	8,082	3,378	11,461
1972	3,309	13,564	3	13,567	22	31	16,930	7,667	5,303	12,970
1973[13]	3,782	[14]12,648								
	Extra-long staple (other than upland)[10]									
1960	156.7	67.1	---	67.1	85.7	---	309.5	149.4	7.8	157.2
1961	140.2	62.3	---	62.3	84.2	---	286.7	172.5	7.0	179.5
1962	[11]91.6	112.3	---	112.3	82.1	---	286.0	162.7	2.7	165.4
1963	[11]202.3	163.8	---	163.8	[9]80.4	---	446.5	141.9	2.6	144.5
1964	[11]256.3	119.5	---	119.5	82.7	---	458.5	154.3	21.7	175.9
1965	[11]266.4	87.8	---	87.8	87.6	---	441.8	142.6	5.8	148.4
1966	[11]294.5	*72.7	---	72.7	75.7	---	441.9	135.5	13.2	148.7
1967	[11]255.2	69.5	---	69.5	[12]91.5	---	416.2	128.4	16.3	144.7
1968	193.4	78.9	---	78.9	29.7	---	302.1	126.9	8.7	135.6
1969	156.6	77.4	---	77.4	21.8	---	255.8	112.3	15.6	127.8
1970	108.1	57.3	---	57.3	25.6	---	191.1	98.0	11.7	109.8
1971	62.7	98.1	---	98.1	30.2	---	191.0	95.1	6.9	102.0
1972	73.9	95.8	---	95.8	11.3	---	181.0	100.4	1.3	101.7
1973[13]	79.3	[14]92.0								

[1] As reported by the Bureau of the Census adjusted to 480-pound net weight bales. [2] Current crop less ginnings prior to August 1 beginning of season. [3] Ginnings prior to August 1 end of season. [4] Production including inseason ginnings. [5] Totals made from unrounded data. [6] Adjusted to cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31. [7] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover, preseason ginnings, city crop, and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the weight of a running bale as reported by the Bureau of the Census. [8] Does not include picker laps reported as raw cotton by the Bureau of the Census. [9] Imports for consumption, 1963 to date. [10] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small amounts of foreign-grown long-staple upland cotton are included. [11] Foreign cotton released from the National Stockpile included by the Bureau of the Census as of August 1 was 7,168 bales in 1962, 61,168 in 1963, 27,474 in 1964, 18,307 in 1965, 12,500 in 1966, and 884 in 1967. In bond cotton is not included; 116,609 bales as of August 1 in 1963, 60,297 in 1964, 38,022 in 1965, and 33,284 in 1966. [12] Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches. [13] Preliminary and estimated. [14] Crop Reporting Board report of August 9, 1973. *Revised.

Table 13.—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, August 1970 to date

Year and month[1]	Mill consumption by staple length									Total consumption[2 3]
	Less than 1"		1" and 1-1/32"		1-1/16" and 1-3/32"		Longer than 1-3/32"		Total ([3])	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	
	1,000 bales[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*1,000 bales*[4]
1970/71										
Aug. (4)	59.7	10.7	154.4	27.6	309.0	55.3	35.8	6.4	558.9	584.2
Sept. (5)	74.0	10.3	196.5	27.4	402.3	56.2	43.9	6.1	716.6	749.6
Oct. (4)	56.0	9.4	167.5	28.1	335.8	56.4	36.3	6.1	595.7	624.3
Nov. (4)	56.0	9.2	166.0	27.3	352.6	58.0	33.1	5.5	607.8	631.5
Dec. (5)	65.5	9.6	193.3	28.3	389.0	57.0	35.1	5.1	682.9	712.4
Jan. (4)	58.2	9.6	173.6	28.5	345.2	56.8	31.1	5.1	608.1	634.9
Feb. (4)	62.2	9.9	174.9	27.8	357.1	56.9	33.7	5.4	627.9	655.7
Mar. (5)	78.4	10.2	207.2	27.0	437.7	57.0	44.5	5.8	768.0	803.8
Apr. (4)	60.7	10.1	161.2	26.9	342.9	57.3	34.0	5.7	598.8	628.1
May (4)	66.1	10.8	159.9	26.1	351.7	57.5	34.0	5.6	611.7	638.1
June (5)	76.5	10.2	197.7	26.3	433.5	57.7	43.4	5.8	751.0	786.6
July (4)	47.8	9.9	126.0	26.1	282.2	58.6	25.8	5.4	481.9	509.3
Total[3]	761.3	10.0	2,078.4	27.3	4,339.0	57.0	430.7	5.7	7,609.5	7,958.4
1971/72										
Aug. (4)	59.9	10.0	156.1	26.0	348.8	58.2	34.6	5.8	599.4	629.2
Sept. (5)	66.9	9.2	186.0	25.5	434.6	59.7	40.9	5.6	728.4	761.7
Oct. (4)	54.6	9.1	156.3	26.2	350.0	58.6	36.4	6.1	597.3	624.3
Nov. (4)	50.4	8.4	149.6	24.9	364.5	60.5	37.6	6.2	602.1	633.3
Dec. (5)	56.7	8.3	170.6	25.0	412.5	60.5	42.6	6.2	682.4	716.4
Jan. (4)	46.7	7.9	150.5	25.4	360.4	60.7	35.7	6.0	593.3	622.9
Feb. (4)	50.2	8.3	153.1	25.3	366.3	60.5	35.7	5.9	605.3	640.2
Mar. (5)	65.4	8.6	179.7	23.6	470.9	62.0	43.7	5.8	759.7	797.7
Apr. (4)	51.6	8.9	143.8	24.8	350.3	60.3	34.9	6.0	580.6	612.3
May (4)	53.2	9.1	147.7	25.2	350.5	59.7	35.0	6.0	586.4	618.5
June (5)	62.3	8.6	178.5	24.6	439.4	60.6	45.0	6.2	725.2	761.3
July (4)	41.2	9.0	113.5	24.9	273.1	59.9	28.4	6.2	456.2	486.3
Total[3]	659.2	8.8	1,885.4	25.1	4,521.3	60.1	450.5	6.0	7,516.3	7,904.1
1972/73										
Aug. (4)	48.0	8.7	136.3	24.8	330.9	60.1	35.2	6.4	550.4	577.6
Sept. (5)	55.1	8.2	172.3	25.7	398.7	59.4	44.7	6.7	670.8	704.0
Oct. (4)	47.3	8.6	144.4	26.1	323.9	58.7	36.4	6.6	552.0	583.7
Nov. (5)	61.4	9.0	169.5	24.7	408.3	59.6	45.9	6.7	685.1	726.2
Dec. (4)	46.3	9.2	125.6	24.8	298.0	59.0	35.4	7.0	505.2	535.7
Jan. (5)	57.5	8.4	178.5	26.1	406.6	59.4	41.6	6.1	684.2	735.6
Feb. (4)	46.2	8.2	146.5	26.1	334.3	59.7	33.5	6.0	560.4	588.1
Mar. (4)	46.3	8.2	151.1	26.7	335.0	59.2	33.3	5.9	565.7	592.5
Apr. (5)	55.7	8.2	182.1	26.8	401.3	59.2	39.3	5.8	678.4	708.2
May (4)	45.5	8.4	142.7	26.4	318.7	59.1	32.9	6.1	539.8	570.1
June (4)[5]	43.7	8.1	145.0	27.0	318.1	59.2	30.8	5.7	537.5	566.6

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Running bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 14.—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield, per acre on harvested acreage, by regions, 1960 to date

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		Total
	1,000 acres	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*
	Planted acreage[5]								
1960	1,619	10.1	7,455	46.3	4,433	27.6	2,573	16.0	16,080
1961	1,446	8.7	7,785	46.9	4,639	28.0	2,718	16.4	16,588
1962	1,454	8.9	7,595	46.6	4,573	28.1	2,671	16.4	16,293
1963	1,353	9.1	6,845	46.1	4,165	28.1	2,480	16.7	14,843
1964	1,338	9.0	6,839	46.1	4,182	28.2	2,477	16.7	14,836
1965	1,274	9.0	6,435	45.5	4,094	28.9	2,349	16.6	14,152
1966	1,031	10.0	4,712	45.5	2,989	28.9	1,617	15.6	10,349
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.5	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,448
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.4	10,912
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882
1970	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,510	12.6	11,945
1971	1,206	9.8	5,711	46.2	3,842	31.1	1,596	12.9	12,355
1972	1,346	9.6	6,158	44.0	4,807	34.3	1,690	12.1	14,001
1973[6]	1,416	10.8	6,365	48.5	3,831	29.2	1,506	11.5	13,118
	Harvested acreage								
1960	1,577	10.3	6,955	45.4	4,284	28.0	2,493	16.3	15,309
1961	1,409	9.0	7,205	46.1	4,404	28.2	2,616	16.7	15,634
1962	1,418	9.1	7,112	45.7	4,434	28.5	2,605	16.7	15,569
1963	1,310	9.2	6,440	45.3	4,042	28.5	2,420	17.0	14,212
1964	1,306	9.3	6,250	44.5	4,080	29.0	2,421	17.2	14,057
1965	1,241	9.1	6,120	45.0	3,974	29.2	2,280	16.7	13,615
1966	1,006	10.5	4,348	45.5	2,774	29.1	1,424	14.9	9,552
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.3	1,398	12.7	11,055
1970	1,079	9.7	5,346	47.9	3,355	30.1	1,375	12.3	11,155
1971	1,180	10.3	5,132	44.7	3,708	32.3	1,451	12,7	11,471
1972	1,328	10.2	5,544	42.7	4,578	35.3	1,534	11.8	12,984
1973[6]	1,406	11.4	6,045	48.7	3,539	28.5	1,416	11.4	12,406
	Production								
	1,000 bales[7]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[7]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[7]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[7]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[7]*
1960	3,076	21.6	4,797	33.7	4,435	31.2	1,929	13.5	14,237
1961	2,813	19.7	5,145	36.0	4,485	31.4	1,840	12.9	14,283
1962	3,118	21.0	5,026	33.9	4,710	31.8	1,973	13.3	14,827
1963	2,822	18.4	4,744	31.0	5,407	35.4	2,321	15.2	15,294
1964	2,813	18.6	4,403	29.0	5,468	36.1	2,461	16.3	15,145
1965	2,707	18.1	5,030	33.7	5,051	33.8	2,150	14.4	14,938
1966	1,925	20.1	3,393	35.5	3,078	32.2	1,162	12.2	9,557
1967	1,652	22.2	2,958	39.7	2,179	29.3	655	8.8	7,443
1968	2,482	22.7	3,786	34.6	3,612	33.1	1,046	9.6	10,926
1969	2,104	21.1	3,138	31.4	3,691	36.9	1,057	10.6	9,990
1970	1,796	17.6	3,402	33.4	3,819	37.5	1,175	11.5	10,192
1971	1,780	17.0	2,791	26.6	4,468	42.7	1,438	13.7	10,477
1972	2,593	18.9	4,609	33.6	5,137	37.5	1,363	10.0	13,702
1973[6]	2,573	20.2	4,832	37.9	4,070	32.0	1,265	9.9	12,740

	Yield per acre on harvested acreage									
	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		United States	
	Pounds[8]	*Pounds[9]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[9]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[9]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[9]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[9]*
1960	937	982	331	345	497	371	376	446	454	
1961	959	922	343	339	489	537	338	384	438	464
1962	1,056	1,004	339	341	510	556	363	404	457	475
1963	1,034	1,026	354	354	642	579	461	421	517	491
1964	1,035	1,018	338	360	643	587	488	431	517	500
1965	1,047	972	394	365	620	578	453	430	527	498
1966	918	975	375	375	532	563	392	406	480	497
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	892	404	348	569	527	342	372	516	463
1969	871	854	293	326	528	537	363	389	434	455
1970	798	875	306	332	546	552	410	403	438	464
1971	724	842	261	329	578	548	476	421	438	462
1972	937		399		538		427		507	
1973[6]	878		384		552		428		493	

[1] California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. [2] Texas and Oklahoma. [3] Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. [4] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. [5] Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. [6] Crop Reporting Board report of August 9, 1973. [7] 480-pound net weight bales. [8] Actual yield per acre. [9] Yield trend the 5-year centered average.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 15.—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States, 1968-72 average, 1972, and 1973 forecast with comparisons

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1968-72	1972	1973[1]	Change from 1972	Average 1968-72	1972	1973[1]	Change from 1972	Average 1968-72	1972	1973[1]	Change from 1972
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
North Carolina	172	170	170	---	352	337	438	+30	126	119	155	+30
South Carolina	315	340	304	-11	381	435	418	-4	250	308	265	-14
Georgia	394	430	395	-8	381	395	401	+2	313	354	330	-7
Tennessee	412	485	450	-7	516	543	587	+8	443	548	550	([3])
Alabama	549	580	533	-8	449	470	450	-4	514	567	500	-12
Missouri	290	405	180	-56	525	520	453	-13	317	439	170	-61
Mississippi	1,282	1,606	1,359	-15	611	599	620	+4	1,633	2,005	1,755	-12
Arkansas	1,131	1,410	1,020	-18	500	488	471	-4	1,177	1,435	1,000	-30
Louisiana	489	665	530	-20	560	509	539	+6	570	705	595	-16
Oklahoma	440	510	510	---	272	313	282	-10	249	332	300	-10
Texas	4,693	5,035	5,535	+10	337	408	393	-4	3,296	4,277	4,532	+6
New Mexico	148	152	155	+2	519	547	488	-11	160	173	157	-9
Arizona	296	311	314	+1	978	1,006	906	-10	603	652	592	-9
California	731	863	935	+18	909	982	934	-5	385	1,765	1,820	+3
Other States[4]	23	21	22	+5	438	503	393	-22	21	22	18	-18
U.S.	11,365	12,984	12,406	-4	467	507	493	-3	11,057	13,702	12,740	-7
Upland	11,282	12,888	12,318	-4	467	507	493	-3	10,975	13,606	12,648	-7
American Pima[5]	82.7	95.8	88.2	-8	475	480	501	+4	81.5	95.8	92.0	-4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bales of 480 pounds net weight. [3] Less than 0.5 percent. [4] Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. [5] Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, report of August 9, 1973.

Table 16.—Man-made fibers: Production, actual and cotton equivalent, U.S. and World, 1960 to date

Year beginning Jan. 1	Rayon and acetate								Non-cellulosic fibers (exclu. glass)								Textile glass fiber		Grand total		
	Regular and intermediate yarn		Staple fiber		High tenacity		Total		Yarn other than tires		Tires		Staple fiber		Total						
	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Cotton equiv-alent bales
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Thou. bales*[2]
United States																					
1960	375	567	374	411	279	503	1,028	1,481	290	504	148	404	240	328	677	1,236	177	301	1,883	3,018	6,286
1961	391	590	454	499	251	452	1,095	1,541	338	588	159	435	254	348	751	1,370	149	254	1,995	3,165	6,593
1962	454	686	546	601	272	490	1,272	1,776	428	744	200	546	346	473	973	1,763	190	324	2,435	3,862	8,046
1963	464	700	639	703	246	443	1,348	1,846	498	866	215	588	443	607	1,156	2,060	192	326	2,697	4,233	8,818
1964	519	784	654	720	258	465	1,432	1,969	599	1,042	249	679	559	766	1,407	2,487	240	407	3,078	4,863	10,131
1965	560	846	702	772	265	476	1,527	2,095	724	1,260	274	747	782	1,072	1,780	3,079	282	480	3,589	5,653	11,778
1966	564	852	719	791	236	424	1,519	2,067	833	1,450	332	905	918	1,258	2,083	3,613	332	565	3,934	6,245	13,010
1967	574	866	653	719	161	290	1,388	1,875	874	1,521	341	932	1,138	1,559	2,353	4,012	309	525	4,050	6,412	13,358
1968	603	910	789	868	202	364	1,594	2,142	1,248	2,172	414	1,130	1,567	2,147	3,229	5,449	403	685	5,226	8,276	17,242
1969	606	915	802	882	169	304	1,576	2,100	1,249	2,174	518	1,413	1,761	2,413	3,528	5,999	501	852	5,606	8,952	18,580
1970	584	882	642	707	146	264	1,373	1,852	1,306	2,272	488	1,332	1,793	2,456	3,586	6,060	467	794	5,427	8,707	18,139
1971	572	864	640	704	180	325	1,392	1,893	1,680	2,923	508	1,387	2,105	2,884	4,293	7,194	468	796	6,153	9,882	20,588
1972	506	765	741	815	147	264	1,394	1,844	2,197	3,823	576	1,573	2,582	3,538	5,356	8,934	572	972	7,322	11,750	24,478
Foreign countries																					
1960	1,235	1,865	2,882	3,170	604	1,087	4,721	6,122	481	838	(3)	---	390	534	871	1,371	54	92	5,646	7,585	15,802
1961	1,268	1,915	2,975	3,272	592	1,066	4,835	6,253	598	1,040	(3)	---	482	660	1,080	1,700	57	97	5,972	8,050	16,772
1962	1,298	1,959	3,120	3,432	625	1,125	5,043	6,516	780	1,358	(3)	---	629	862	1,409	2,219	66	113	6,518	8,849	18,435
1963	1,363	2,058	3,390	3,729	642	1,156	5,395	6,943	1,005	1,748	(3)	---	781	1,070	1,786	2,818	81	138	7,262	9,898	20,622
1965	1,466	2,213	3,664	4,031	684	1,231	5,814	7,475	1,308	2,277	(3)	---	1,012	1,387	2,321	3,663	100	171	8,235	11,309	23,560
1965	1,458	2,201	3,628	3,991	746	1,344	5,832	7,536	1,484	2,583	(3)	---	1,260	1,726	2,744	4,308	122	208	8,699	12,052	25,109
1966	1,452	2,192	3,615	3,976	779	1,403	5,846	7,571	1,819	3,164	(3)	---	1,582	2,168	3,401	5,332	150	254	9,396	13,158	27,411
1967	1,494	2,255	3,684	4,052	741	1,333	5,918	7,641	2,135	3,714	(3)	---	1,853	2,538	3,987	6,252	179	305	10,085	14,198	29,579
1968	1,563	2,360	3,862	4,249	759	1,366	6,184	7,974	2,684	4,670	(3)	---	2,430	3,329	5,114	7,998	233	396	11,531	16,369	34,102
1969	1,610	2,431	3,894	4,283	757	1,363	6,261	8,077	3,227	5,615	(3)	---	2,957	4,050	6,183	9,665	294	500	12,738	18,242	38,004
1970	1,560	2,355	3,858	4,244	778	1,400	6,196	7,999	3,880	6,751	(3)	---	3,625	4,966	7,504	11,717	385	654	14,085	20,370	42,438
1971	1,519	2,293	3,869	4,256	808	1,454	6,195	8,003	4,714	8,202	(3)	---	4,250	5,823	8,964	14,025	433	735	15,592	22,763	47,422
1972	1,518	2,293	4,097	4,507	777	1,399	6,393	8,199	5,088	8,853	(3)	---	4,684	6,417	9,772	15,270	515	875	16,680	24,344	50,717
World																					
1960	1,610	2,431	3,256	3,581	883	1,589	5,749	7,602	771	1,341	148	404	629	862	1,548	2,607	231	393	7,528	10,602	22,088
1961	1,659	2,505	3,428	3,771	843	1,517	5,930	7,793	936	1,628	159	435	736	1,008	1,831	3,070	207	351	7,967	11,215	23,365
1962	1,752	2,645	3,666	4,033	897	1,615	6,315	8,292	1,208	2,102	200	546	974	1,335	2,382	3,982	257	437	8,954	12,711	26,481
1963	1,826	2,758	4,029	4,432	888	1,598	6,744	8,789	1,502	2,614	215	588	1,224	1,677	2,942	4,879	273	464	9,958	14,131	29,440
1964	1,985	2,997	4,318	4,750	942	1,696	7,245	9,443	1,907	3,319	249	679	1,571	2,152	3,727	6,150	340	578	11,313	16,172	33,691
1965	2,018	3,047	4,330	4,763	1,011	1,820	7,359	9,630	2,208	3,843	274	747	2,042	2,798	4,524	7,387	405	688	12,288	17,706	36,887
1966	2,016	3,044	4,334	4,768	1,015	1,827	7,365	9,638	2,652	4,614	332	905	2,500	3,426	5,484	8,945	482	819	13,330	19,402	40,421
1967	2,067	3,121	4,337	4,771	902	1,624	7,306	9,516	3,009	5,235	341	932	2,991	4,097	6,340	10,264	488	830	14,135	20,609	42,936
1968	2,166	3,271	4,652	5,117	961	1,730	7,778	10,117	3,932	6,842	414	1,130	3,997	5,476	8,343	13,448	636	1,080	16,757	24,645	51,344
1969	2,216	3,346	4,696	5,165	926	1,667	7,837	10,178	4,476	7,788	518	1,413	4,718	6,463	9,711	15,665	795	1,352	18,344	27,194	56,655
1970	2,144	3,238	4,501	4,951	924	1,663	7,569	9,852	5,185	9,022	488	1,332	5,417	7,421	11,091	17,776	852	1,449	19,512	29,077	60,577
1971	2,091	3,157	4,509	4,960	988	1,778	7,588	9,895	6,393	11,124	508	1,387	6,355	8,707	13,257	21,218	900	1,531	21,745	32,645	68,010
1972	2,025	3,058	4,838	5,322	924	1,663	7,787	10,043	7,285	12,676	576	1,573	7,266	9,955	15,128	24,204	1,086	1,847	24,001	36,094	75,196

[1] The equivalent net weight pounds of raw cotton for each pound of man-made fibers are: (a) Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn—1.51; (b) Rayon and acetate staple fiber—1.10; (c) High tenacity ray—1.80; (d) Non-cellulosic man-made fiber for uses other than tires—1.7; (e) Non-cellulosic man-made fibers used in tires—2.73; (f) Non-cellulosic man-made staple fiber—1.37; (g) Glass fiber—1.70.

[2] 480 pound net weight bales. [3] Data for fiber used in tires is not available for foreign countries.

8ased on production data from the *Textile Organon*, a publication of the Textile Economics 8ureau, Incorporated.

Table 17.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months, January 1972 to date

Year and month	Cotton				Wool			
	100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures		Total	100 percent wool fabric	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures		Total
		50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton			50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972								
January	973	3	12	988	226	0	50	276
February	868	0	90	958	597	0	65	662
March	978	221	26	1,225	583	3	158	744
April	835	343	31	1,209	342	1	82	425
May	1,201	269	17	1,487	559	0	50	609
June	836	485	0	1,321	411	0	55	466
July	1,023	347	4	1,374	365	0	80	445
August	606	341	4	951	405	11	0	416
September	3,608	1,006	17	[2]4,646	1,412	0	258	[2]1,686
October[1]								
November	2,045	583	38	2,666	739	0	137	876
December	1,200	369	12	1,581	653	0	122	775
Total	14,173	3,967	251	[2]18,406	6,292	15	1,057	[2]7,380
1973								
January	2,429	562	23	3,014	1,646	0	160	1,806
February	1,630	616	3	2,249	700	0	128	828
March	1,175	405	0	[2]1,582	1,391	0	46	[2]1,443
April	1,373	521	4	1,898	307	0	40	347
May	1,388	240	0	[2]1,630	263	0	0	[2]269
June	794	92	0	886	291	0	0	291

Year and month	Man-made										Total all fibers
	Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total			Glass	
	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total		
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972											
January	0	0	0	49	81	130	49	81	130	3	1,397
February	1	0	1	85	197	282	86	197	283	0	1,903
March	66	0	66	25	283	308	91	283	374	1	2,344
April	87	0	87	73	271	344	160	271	431	5	2,070
May	69	0	69	43	298	341	112	298	410	10	2,516
June	147	2	149	62	219	281	209	221	430	0	2,217
July	38	0	38	39	374	413	77	374	451	0	2,270
August	56	0	56	56	314	370	112	314	426	8	1,801
September	158	0	158	255	1,062	1,317	413	1,062	1,475	18	7,825
October[1]											
November	32	7	39	71	667	738	103	674	777	5	4,324
December	0	0	0	103	501	604	103	501	604	1	2,961
Total	654	9	663	861	4,267	5,128	1,515	4,276	5,791	51	31,628
1973											
January	7	6	13	182	668	850	189	674	863	3	5,686
February	0	0	0	224	682	906	224	682	906	1	3,984
March	0	0	0	341	393	734	341	393	734	2	3,761
April	0	0	0	257	418	675	257	418	675	0	2,920
May	0	0	0	224	221	445	224	221	445	0	2,344
June	0	0	0	160	84	244	160	84	244	1	1,422

[1] Included with September. [2] Includes small amount of "other" mixtures.

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 18.—Cotton and man-made fiber fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards, by months, 1971 to date

Fiber and fabrics	1971	1972												1973					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. and Oct.[1]	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Thousand square yards																		
COTTON																			
Airplane cloth	1	0	0	29	3	0	24	-1	0	0	0	0	55	4	0	0	0	0	0
Artifical leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13	5	0	11	0	0	0
8alloon cloth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8edspread	135	56	28	4	27	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	21	19	23	11
8unting	125	43	8	10	18	14	1	1	10	13	0	22	140	0	31	0	21	3	24
Chambray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheesecloth	917	107	168	157	158	161	89	65	128	187	0	0	1,220	37	227	112	150	140	26
Damask	13	25	6	1	11	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	55	0	0	14	14	27	6
Denim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	0	0
Duck	2,700	55	139	129	77	164	90	47	104	353	127	56	1,341	98	306	44	26	101	6
Flannel	45	24	0	0	0	30	1	2	0	22	0	0	79	20	1	1	0	0	0
Muslin	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	4	0	5	0	24	0	0	0	0	3	4
Osnaburg	600	181	80	12	114	212	208	72	0	0	0	0	879	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	1	43	0	135	38	161	0	202	31	281	144	177	1,212	333	145	419	123	174	166
Poplin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sateen (satin)	71	0	0	3	1	1	0	255	0	3,251	2,689	1,210	7,410	3,072	1,920	1,169	1,801	1,481	668
Sheeting (sheets)	3,704	1,646	1,314	1,977	1,221	1,222	1,187	970	106	377	53	72	10,145	24	35	62	23	47	0
Terry and toweling	1,353	145	211	72	186	482	290	362	435	1,075	352	385	3,995	306	45	217	168	218	166
Ticking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twill	396	47	0	48	10	10	2	106	28	213	13	8	485	122	10	0	4	46	192
Other broadwoven fabrics	20	34	1	19	19	2	9	26	40	19	18	0	187	0	1	66	72	182	59
Webbing	56	9	24	9	13	7	8	9	6	15	7	1	108	3	4	6	9	2	3
Knit	49	57	5	0	28	41	19	6	6	29	0	13	204	38	12	22	8	17	38
Total cotton	10,194	2,472	1,984	2,605	1,924	2,543	1,941	2,131	903	5,839	3,418	1,947	27,707	4,062	2,737	2,164	2,457	2,464	1,369
MAN-MADE																			
Cellulosic																			
8roadwoven fabrics	2	0	2	0	7	3	97	0	1	109	0	1	220	25	1	0	0	1	0
Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-cellulosic																			
8allistic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	131	262	176	197	116
8unting	43	7	1	-2	18	0	6	1	6	14	1	0	52	1	0	5	0	0	1
Duck	165	0	5	0	1	5	37	8	32	99	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	24	0
Oxford	0	15	0	16	0	1	28	0	0	1	0	0	61	0	0	0	32	0	0
Parachute cloth	31	0	0	0	0	5	28	0	5	22	0	11	71	35	51	100	0	18	58
Twill	2,237	1	180	31	150	457	113	223	448	588	0	1	2,192	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	327	78	143	18	72	45	2	16	24	147	39	82	666	27	30	49	37	27	35
Webbing	33	6	1	2	8	9	25	2	13	14	28	21	129	37	35	32	23	15	11
Knit cloth	65	0	21	11	10	1	0	33	11	113	0	25	225	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total noncellulosic	2,901	107	351	76	259	523	239	283	539	998	68	140	3,583	166	247	448	268	281	248
Glass	96	11	-3	7	14	20	3	0	13	27	12	3	107	12	4	2	0	1	1
Total man-made	2,999	118	350	83	280	546	339	283	553	1,134	80	144	3,910	203	252	450	268	283	249

[1] Available only as combined totals.

8ased on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 19.—Wool and fiber mixture fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards, 1971 to date

Fiber and fabric	1971	1972												1973					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. and Oct.[1]	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Thousand square yards																		
WOOL																			
Blanketing	1,225	71	217	236	277	281	268	276	348	1,072	682	489	4,217	721	443	1,127	198	109	203
Flannel	526	143	144	10	15	3	5	0	0	8	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frieze	0	0	0	163	-76	90	50	79	38	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabardine	338	50	281	190	81	140	111	38	0	152	51	142	1,236	859	134	228	23	0	0
Melton	217	87	167	91	127	111	25	2	38	0	39	78	765	43	0	0	0	0	0
Serge	60	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	511	87	63	670	654	303	300	183	307	165
Other	1	0	29	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	20	0	0	10	0	9
Total wool	2,367	351	838	690	435	625	461	395	424	1,743	859	772	7,593	2,297	880	1,655	414	416	377
MIXED FIBER																			
Cotton and wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	77	0	0	16	0	14	0
Cotton and cellulosic	-7	0	0	463	594	481	869	265	389	911	252	0	4,224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and noncellulosic	5,142	98	473	280	577	650	627	1,474	854	3,726	2,848	2,155	13,762	2,901	3,104	2,270	2,483	1,660	596
Wool and noncellulosic	1,765	277	382	892	466	284	304	447	6	1,330	701	666	5,755	877	727	261	227	0	0
Cellulosic and noncellulosic	18	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total mixed fiber	6,918	375	855	1,635	1,637	1,415	1,816	2,186	1,249	6,044	3,801	2,821	23,834	3,778	3,831	2,547	2,710	1,674	596
COTTON AND NON-CELLULOSIC																			
Broadcloth	562	45	106	0	0	243	0	50	60	244	129	169	1,046	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0	0	46	63	99	132	0	185	127	157	809	370	253	167	518	0	0
Poplin	927	0	0	15	123	344	178	15	60	0	145	76	956	59	153	152	109	62	120
Sateen	1,625	0	0	147	266	0	268	155	471	861	584	355	3,107	718	802	301	571	0	0
Twill	1,817	53	367	118	141	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	781	111	0	0	0	7	5
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadwoven fabrics	212	0	0	0	0	0	82	1,121	264	2,436	1,761	1,398	7,062	1,640	1,896	1,649	1,286	1,591	471
Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cotton and non-cellulosic	5,143	98	473	280	576	650	627	1,473	855	3,726	2,848	2,155	13,761	2,902	3,104	2,269	2,484	1,660	596

[1] Available only as combined totals.

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 20.—Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product, annually, 1966-1972 and first quarter 1972 and 1973

Textile products	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	January-March		
								1972	1973	% Change
	Thousands of 480-pound net weight bales									Percent
Cotton broadwoven fabrics										
Duck and allied	567	563	559	566	428	373	308	82	86	+4.9
Sheeting and allied coarse	2,702	2,614	2,248	2,098	1,977	1,965	1,791	495	437	-11.7
Print cloth yarn	1,227	1,125	1,064	1,034	884	856	762	204	186	-8.8
Corduroys	196	288	220	212	289	441	516	132	128	-3.0
Denims	465	421	348	372	514	597	683	187	173	-7.5
Other carded colored yarn	144	134	133	121	123	148	162	36	61	+69.4
Toweling and allied	651	653	689	697	712	758	853	216	228	+5.6
Blanketing and napped	171	176	170	163	151	141	149	39	33	-15.4
Fine cotton	1,079	916	717	483	323	212	185	50	42	-16.0
Other fabrics	461	429	466	494	444	492	407	113	105	-7.1
Total	7,663	7,319	6,614	6,240	5,845	5,983	5,816	1,554	1,479	-4.8
Polyester/cotton blended fabrics										
Batiste	33	43	65	54	61	66	61	18	13	-27.8
Bed sheeting	14	35	94	168	224	322	403	89	110	+23.6
Broadcloth	59	51	80	110	139	118	118	28	30	+7.1
Twills	24	33	146	151	131	102	104	24	34	+41.7
Poplins	66	67	86	65	62	64	65	16	18	+12.5
Yarn dyed fabrics	64	64	89	100	94	91	79	15	30	+100.0
Other fabrics	106	135	139	147	126	125	174	37	58	+56.8
Total	366	428	699	795	837	888	1,004	227	293	+29.1
Other textile products										
Rayon/cotton blends	87	77	60	73	53	49	43	10	12	+20.0
Knit cloth	593	562	657	653	633	740	745	191	168	-12.0
Narrow woven fabrics	188	183	179	179	171	190	190	47	48	+2.1
Thread	215	199	193	181	168	162	166	42	42	---
Rope, cordage, and twine	167	152	136	132	118	127	111	27	28	+3.7
Total	1,250	1,173	1,225	1,218	1,143	1,268	1,255	317	298	-6.0
Grand total	9,279	8,920	8,538	8,253	7,825	8,139	8,075	2,098	2,070	-1.3
Actual mill consumption	9,647	9,215	8,639	8,194	7,949	8,221	8,003	2,138	2,028	-5.1
Residual[1]	+368	+295	+101	-59	+124	+82	-72	+40	-42	

[1] Difference between sum of estimated raw cotton consumption in itemized products and reported total mill consumption. Reflects cotton consumption in minor uses, such as tire cord, as well as inventory changes and lags between raw cotton consumption and production of textile products.

Based on date reported in "Current Industrial Reports", Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, and "Cotton Counts Its Customers", National Cotton Council of America.

Table 21.—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, April, May, June 1973 and cumulative totals, August 1972-June 1973

Country of destination	April 1973				May 1973				June 1973				Cumulative August 1972-June 1973			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe																
United Kingdom	50	11,663	0	11,713	0	10,363	0	10,363	0	2,306	0	2,306	2,416	77,207	2,653	82,276
Belgium and Luxembourg	658	5,353	0	6,011	1,059	1,002	88	2,149	199	1,599	94	1,892	6,529	61,812	182	68,523
Ireland (Erie)	0	0	0	0	156	214	350	720	0	0	0	0	156	2,445	350	2,951
France	762	8,282	0	9,044	435	8,677	163	9,275	229	4,693	300	5,222	15,273	123,322	644	139,239
Germany (West)	1,372	17,209	0	18,581	331	6,119	0	6,450	71	2,935	0	3,006	19,709	153,614	261	173,584
Italy	1,459	13,383	1,012	15,854	1,188	7,909	316	9,413	649	5,745	1,609	8,003	14,981	146,679	5,279	166,939
Netherlands	225	4,046	0	4,271	282	2,840	0	3,122	272	3,668	0	3,940	6,112	37,971	73	44,156
Norway	0	591	194	785	0	852	343	1,195	0	332	77	409	160	5,348	1,364	6,872
Portugal	306	3,818	0	4,124	0	1,836	253	2,089	0	3,286	256	3,542	2,063	22,556	1,535	26,154
Spain	10,111	8,967	0	19,078	1,148	2,973	0	4,121	2,110	1,776	0	3,886	53,831	48,175	0	102,006
Sweden	694	4,234	285	5,213	0	4,936	695	5,631	0	1,472	836	2,308	694	27,063	4,116	31,873
Switzerland	855	4,818	269	5,942	730	4,078	495	5,303	700	3,201	258	4,159	21,413	61,444	1,969	84,826
Greece	0	1,555	0	1,555	0	1,298	0	1,298	0	1,274	0	1,274	9,933	8,996	0	18,929
Romania	0	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,699	0	71,699
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	13,499	109	13,608	0	5,084	491	5,575	0	4,117	0	4,117	0	67,389	1,612	69,001
Total Europe	16,492	97,437	1,869	115,798	5,329	58,181	3,194	66,704	4,230	36,404	3,430	44,064	153,270	915,720	20,038	1,089,028
Other Countries																
Canada	7,009	29,666	5,551	42,226	4,078	13,173	2,710	19,961	4,437	14,235	3,203	21,875	31,884	168,580	35,491	235,955
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	20,910	13,603	34,513	0	17,169	17,153	34,322	498	14,776	11,580	26,854	2,738	95,345	69,116	167,199
South Viet Nam	1,438	14,585	0	16,023	2,433	14,805	362	17,600	6,525	22,322	478	29,325	21,331	98,827	840	120,998
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0	158
Indonesia	1,480	1,095	0	2,575	732	3,558	0	4,290	2,076	37,097	3,707	42,880	15,467	166,469	19,913	201,849
Korea	1,713	37,449	5,963	45,125	1,315	26,975	2,634	30,924	5,317	66,875	11,954	84,146	38,690	404,487	62,574	505,751
Hong Kong	291	9,925	10,485	20,701	195	12,495	12,500	25,190	0	17,542	11,803	29,345	5,836	84,002	91,756	181,594
Taiwan (Formosa)	3,104	36,146	25,851	65,101	1,407	22,987	13,856	38,250	1,353	17,454	12,918	31,725	18,060	190,548	98,279	306,887
Japan	25,252	166,466	35,709	227,427	1,940	34,881	29,761	66,582	555	29,522	44,218	74,295	38,665	894,020	279,250	1,211,935
Ghana	0	2,897	4,913	7,810	0	2,936	0	2,936	0	0	0	0	0	30,999	4,913	35,912
Morocco	0	1,604	0	1,604	0	3,013	229	3,242	0	890	875	1,765	0	19,024	1,104	20,128
Republic of South Africa	0	2,918	0	2,918	0	1,701	0	1,701	0	1,280	0	1,280	0	16,689	387	17,076
Republic of the Philippines	942	9,087	2,463	12,492	618	19,103	2,424	22,145	1,512	5,134	669	7,315	5,695	80,958	19,281	105,934
Other	296	8,910	3,740	12,946	40,278	60,094	2,566	102,938	400	102,158	2,211	104,769	63,392	243,390	111,735	418,517
World Total	58,017	439,095	110,147	607,259	58,325	291,071	87,389	436,785	26,903	365,689	107,046	499,638	395,186	3,409,068	814,677	4,618,931

[1] Includes American Pima cotton. Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
		Owned	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
1972/73							
July 28	271	1	228	229	23	19	42
August 4	257	1	214	215	23	19	42
11	249	1	207	208	23	18	41
18	239	1	198	199	23	17	40
25	226	1	185	186	23	17	40
September 1	211	1	170	171	23	17	40
8	198	1	[2]158	159	23	16	39
15	223	1	[2]183	184	23	16	39
22	221	1	[2]182	183	23	15	38
29	213	1	[2]175	176	23	14	37
October 6	201	1	[2]163	164	23	14	37
13	186	1	[2]148	149	23	14	37
20	251	1	[2]214	215	23	13	36
27	322	1	[2]286	287	23	12	35
November 3	403	1	[2]368	369	23	11	34
10	476	1	[2]442	443	23	[2]10	33
17	542	1	[2]508	509	23	[2]10	33
24	602	1	[2]568	569	23	[2]10	33
December 1	630	1	[2]598	599	23	[2]9	32
8	729	1	[2]687	688	23	[2]18	41
15	795	1	[2]749	750	23	[2]22	45
22	820	1	[2]774	775	23	[2]22	45
29	958	1	[2]911	912	23	[2]23	46
January 5	996	1	[2]946	947	23	[2]26	49
12	1,160	1	[2]1,107	1,108	23	[2]29	52
19	1,180	1	[2]1,126	1,127	23	[2]30	53
26	1,247	1	[2]1,193	1,194	23	[2]30	53
February 2	1,230	1	[2]1,175	1,176	23	[2]31	54
9	1,207	1	[2]1,150	1,151	23	[2]33	56
16	1,186	1	[2]1,131	1,132	23	[2]31	54
23	1,196	1	[2]1,141	1,142	23	[2]31	54
March 2	1,138	1	[2]1,085	1,086	23	[2]29	52
9	925	1	[2]871	872	23	[2]30	53
16	1,055	1	[2]1,002	1,003	23	[2]29	52
23	1,023	1	[2]974	975	20	[2]28	48
30	987	1	[2]944	945	18	[2]25	43
April 6	932	0	[2]891	891	18	[2]23	41
13	875	0	[2]838	838	17	[2]20	37
20	827	0	[2]794	794	15	[2]18	33
27	793	0	[2]760	760	15	[2]18	33
May 4	730	0	[2]699	699	14	[2]17	31
11	684	0	[2]655	655	13	[2]16	29
18	646	0	[2]622	622	9	[2]15	24
25	592	0	[2]573	573	7	[2]12	19
June 1	551	0	[2]532	532	7	[2]12	19
8	548	0	[2]532	532	4	[2]12	16
15	451	0	[2]437	437	3	[2]11	14
22	450	0	[2]437	437	2	[2]11	13
29	360	0	[2]351	351	1	[2]8	9
July 6	259	0	[2]251	251	0	[2]8	8
13	290	0	[2]283	283	0	[2]7	7
20	272	0	[2]265	265	0	[2]7	7
27	221	0	[2]216	216	0	[2]5	5

[1] Includes American Pima and Sea Island. [2] Includes cotton from 1971 and 1972 crops.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 23.—Upland cotton: Percentage harvested by hand and mechanically, by States and United States, 1967-72

Location	1967 crop			1968 crop			1969 crop			1970 crop			1971 crop			1972 crop		
	By hand		Mechanically[1]	By hand		Mechanically[1]	By hand		Mechanically[1]	By hand		Mechanically[1]	By hand		Mechanically[1]	By hand		Mechanically[1]
	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped	
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States	5	1	94	3	1	96	3	1	96	2	(2)	98	1	(2)	99	(2)	(2)	100
Alabama	16	3	81	13	3	84	8	4	88	3	2	95	2	---	98	1	---	99
Arizona	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100	---	---	100	---	---	100	(2)	---	100
Arkansas	6	1	93	4	(2)	96	3	1	96	1	1	98	1	---	99	(2)	(2)	100
California	(2)	(2)	100	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100	(2)	---	100
Florida	3	(2)	97	1	1	98	2	2	96	3	---	97	(3)	---	(3)	(3)	---	(3)
Georgia	11	(2)	89	12	(2)	88	10	(2)	90	3	---	97	1	---	99	2	---	98
Louisana	7	(2)	93	4	(2)	96	3	(2)	97	1	(2)	99	1	---	99	(2)	---	100
Mississippi	13	(2)	87	7	(2)	93	6	(2)	94	3	(2)	97	1	---	99	1	---	99
Missouri	4	(2)	96	4	(2)	96	1	(2)	99	(2)	(2)	100	(2)	(2)	100	---	---	100
New Mexico	5	4	91	2	1	97	2	(2)	98	1	(2)	99	2	(2)	98	(2)	(2)	100
North Carolina	20	---	80	10	---	90	2	(2)	94	7	---	93	2	---	98	2	(3)	98
Oklahoma	(2)	2	98	---	1	99	(2)	(2)	100	---	1	99	---	(2)	100	---	(3)	100
South Carolina	27	---	73	12	---	88	9	---	91	13	---	87	6	(2)	94	3	---	97
Tennessee	10	7	83	9	4	87	6	2	92	3	2	95	1	1	98	1	(3)	99
Texas	1	2	97	1	1	98	1	1	98	(2)	1	99	(2)	1	99	(3)	1	99

[1] Includes machine-picked, machine stripped, and machine-scrapped. [2] Indicated 0.5 percent or less. [3] Not available.

Economic Research Service and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 24.—Cotton: American Middling White, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1971 to date

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight)[1]						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight)[2]
	Street low middling						
	15/16 inch[3]	1 inch	1-1/32 inch	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches[4]	
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1972/72							
August	25.63	25.99	26.87	27.76	28.05	28.78	26.00
September	26.18	26.52	27.39	28.25	28.54	29.25	26.12
October	26.70	27.03	27.93	28.83	29.05	29.64	27.04
November	27.01	27.41	28.31	29.29	29.47	30.08	27.95
December	29.16	29.55	30.41	31.19	31.38	31.90	28.37
January	31.90	32.35	33.17	33.85	34.04	34.38	29.45
February	32.23	32.82	33.64	34.32	34.49	34.74	30.16
March	32.47	33.14	34.05	34.81	34.98	35.23	27.60
April	33.10	34.30	35.79	36.83	37.01	37.26	30.75
May	33.19	34.75	36.89	38.28	38.46	38.72	31.71
June	31.84	33.43	35.30	36.75	36.95	37.41	31.29
July	30.57	32.13	33.80	35.22	35.38	35.73	30.54
Average	30.00	30.78	31.96	32.96	33.15	33.59	[5]28.07
Loan rate	16.85	18.30	19.35	20.75	21.15	21.60	[6]19.50
1972/73							
August	28.86	30.22	31.72	33.12	33.29	33.36	30.55
September	23.58	25.60	26.71	27.94	28.10	28.05	24.35
October	21.13	23.26	24.40	25.67	25.83	25.75	25.56
November	21.53	23.85	25.44	27.15	27.32	27.68	27.18
December	23.57	25.72	27.59	29.31	29.50	29.47	25.57
January	26.24	28.05	29.91	32.29	32.47	32.74	22.13
February	27.83	29.38	31.31	33.15	33.33	33.64	23.55
March	29.33	30.89	33.02	35.04	35.23	35.94	26.24
April	32.51	35.31	38.07	40.24	40.43	40.94	27.06
May	35.17	39.23	42.82	45.15	45.34	45.81	30.25
June	34.94	39.47	43.55	45.98	46.17	46.75	29.62
July	40.19	44.06	49.43	52.09	52.28	53.05	30.38
Average	28.74	31.25	33.66	35.59	35.77	36.10	[7]26.6
Loan rate	17.16	18.31	19.46	20.55	21.11	21.56	[6]19.50
August 15	47.05	51.03	62.60	64.85	65.04	---	

[1] Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. [2] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [3] Average of six markets. [4] Little Rock, Memphis, Greenwood, Lubbock, and Fresno. [5] Weighted average. [6] Middling 1", average location. [7] Weighted average to April 1, 1973.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 25.—Cotton and cottonseed: Season average price received by farmers and value of production, 1971 and 1972 crops[1]

State	Cotton							
	Price per pound[2]		Value of production		Price per pound plus price support payments[3]		Value of production plus price support payments	
	1971[4]	1972[5]	1971	1972	1971[4]	1972[5]	1971	1972
	Cents	*Cents*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
UPLAND								
North Carolina	29.26	28.1	19,020	16,120	48.54	53.4	31,551	30,635
South Carolina	29.11	28.9	38,384	42,717	51.80	48.9	68,297	72,331
Georgia	29.28	28.2	52,564	47,885	47.81	49.0	85,835	83,163
Tennessee	27.70	27.5	70,226	72,383	39.71	39.3	100,687	103,569
Alabama	28.05	27.9	86,225	75,985	42.40	44.6	130,324	121,377
Missouri	26.05	28.2	50,097	59,358	36.37	38.1	69,948	80,116
Mississippi	27.64	29.1	224,573	280,062	41.20	40.4	334,710	385,009
Arkansas	27.73	28.4	165,059	195,568	39.97	39.1	237,918	269,120
Louisiana	28.16	28.3	81,038	95,752	40.66	38.9	117,021	131,560
Oklahoma	28.37	24.4	24,152	38,916	53.89	37.5	45,879	59,887
Texas	26.57	21.9	328,929	446,323	48.78	34.8	603,938	709,988
New Mexico	29.97	29.3	19,190	22,295	48.75	44.6	31,216	33,902
Arizona	29.95	28.6	66,955	82,713	46.99	41.4	105,045	119,756
California	31.55	30.3	169,118	256,652	46.55	39.4	249,527	333,506
Other States[6]	29.67	28.3	2,974	3,016	49.01	47.9	4,916	5,108
United States	28.07	26.6	1,398,504	1,735,745	44.50	38.9	2,216,812	2,543,022
AMERICAN PIMA[7]								
Texas	45.70	47.9	7,737	7,219	55.70	58.3	9,431	8,782
New Mexico	45.30	44.4	4,415	3,273	54.30	53.8	5,289	3,962
Arizona	43.90	39.8	8,883	9,320	53.10	50.1	10,754	11,728
California	43.50	40.0	85	46	50.20	49.3	98	57
United States	44.80	43.2	21,120	19,858	54.30	53.4	25,572	24,529
U.S.-All kinds	28.23	26.7	1,419,624	1,755,603	44.59	39.0	2,242,384	2,567,551

State	Cottonseed			
	1971		1972	
	Price per ton	Value of production	Price of ton	Value of production
	Dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
North Carolina	48.50	2,377	43.90	1,932
South Carolina	52.30	5,753	44.30	5,449
Georgia	50.10	7,565	47.50	6,318
Tennessee	55.00	11,660	47.90	10,873
Alabama	51.00	13,056	44.70	10,370
Missouri	55.10	9,312	46.90	8,583
Mississippi	57.80	38,321	49.60	37,200
Arkansas	56.60	28,017	47.90	27,495
Louisiana	56.00	12,824	47.00	12,972
Oklahoma	56.80	4,260	51.00	7,089
Texas	56.50	59,325	48.60	80,919
New Mexico	62.80	3,705	52.00	3,432
Arizona	60.00	13,260	50.10	13,928
California	63.00	30,996	57.30	42,402
Other States[5]	56.70	499	45.40	431
United States	56.80	240,930	49.50	269,393

[1] 1972 crop preliminary. [2] Price based on 480 pound net weight bale. [3] Does not include payments for acreage diversion, conservation practices, etc. [4] Includes allowance for unredeemed loans. [5] Average price to April 1, 1972 includes allowance for outstanding loans. [6] Data not shown separately for Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada. [7] Included in U.S. price for all kinds.

Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 26.— Estimated percentage of production sold each month of the 1970, 1971, and 1972, crop marketing years

State	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total[1]
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
1970													
N.C.	0	1	35	18	8	5	3	4	3	5	9	9	100
S.C.	0	9	26	23	16	15	5	2	1	1	1	1	100
Ga.	0	6	15	24	21	10	8	6	3	3	3	1	100
Tenn.	0	3	26	44	21	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	100
Ala.	0	6	27	31	22	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	100
Mo.	0	3	34	32	24	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	100
Miss.	0	3	11	23	20	12	4	8	8	4	4	3	100
Ark.	0	1	21	33	26	5	3	4	3	2	1	1	100
La.	0	2	16	29	24	10	4	5	5	3	1	1	100
Okla.	0	1	2	13	35	19	4	8	4	5	4	5	100
Tex.[2]	4	8	7	18	25	20	3	4	2	3	3	3	100
N. Mex.	0	0	0	9	19	10	10	14	7	12	12	10	99
Ariz.	0	1	11	31	21	19	4	3	3	1	2	5	100
Calif.	0	1	10	16	19	11	7	10	5	6	7	8	100
U.S.[2]	1	4	14	24	22	13	4	5	4	3	3	3	100
1971													
N.C.	0	1	5	21	19	17	4	5	3	5	11	1	92
S.C.	0	7	30	29	17	7	6	2	1	0	1	0	100
Ga.	0	2	17	22	28	15	8	5	1	1	1	0	100
Tenn.	0	2	33	46	16	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Ala.	0	2	19	40	24	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	100
Mo.	0	5	47	38	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Miss.	0	1	18	33	23	17	2	2	2	1	1	0	100
Ark.	0	2	33	42	15	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	100
La.	0	1	12	40	29	15	1	1	0	0	1	0	100
Okla.	0	0	0	4	15	40	18	7	2	1	1	1	89
Tex.[2]	8	10	7	5	15	33	9	3	1	1	1	1	94
N. Mex.	0	0	3	11	27	19	9	9	5	4	3	2	92
Ariz.	0	1	6	19	26	26	4	5	2	1	3	2	95
Calif.	0	1	6	23	24	17	6	9	5	4	5	0	100
U.S.[2]	2	4	16	25	20	18	5	3	2	1	1	1	98
1972[3]													
N.C.	0	0	2	20	16	25	9	6					78
S.C.	0	5	13	19	18	17	15	8					95
Ga.	0	2	11	15	23	21	8	11					91
Tenn.	0	2	31	29	23	6	4	3					98
Ala.	0	1	13	30	30	18	4	3					99
Mo.	0	5	38	25	20	6	2	2					98
Miss.	0	3	21	26	19	22	3	2					96
Ark.	0	5	36	33	14	6	2	1					97
La.	0	4	24	30	21	15	1	3					98
Okla.	0	0	3	9	23	30	10	7					82
Tex.[2]	8	5	7	7	14	26	13	9					89
N. Mex.	0	0	1	18	31	13	7	5					75
Ariz.	0	0	6	19	26	26	4	3					84
Calif.	0	1	12	23	20	19	4	6					85
U.S.[2]	2	3	16	19	19	19	7	6					91

[1] Excludes unredeemed loans on August 1. [2] A small percent for July is included in August. [3] Total sales through March 31, 1973. Excludes unredeemed loans and cotton still in producers' hands on April 1, 1973.

Percent of four tenths or less shown as "0"

Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 27.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products												Total	
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Cloth		Total		Pile fabrics and mfrs.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	8ed-clothes and towels[3]	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.	Other wearing apparel[4]	Lace fabric and arti-cles[5]	House-hold and clothing arti-cles[6]	Misc.-prod-ucts[7]	Floor covering	Total			
			Prima-rily cotton	Other[1]	Weight	8ales										Weight	8ales	Weight	8ales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1970	24,338	377	211,792	24,260	260,767	543.3	8,671	1,943	30,691	2,953	132,270	1,472	12,156	8,176	4,078	202,410	421.7	463,177	965.0
1971	31,734	296	226,995	14,343	273,368	569.5	9,375	1,184	32,114	2,166	147,238	1,241	13,470	8,356	4,064	219,208	456.7	492,576	1,026.2
1972	39,421	334	293,460	19,817	353,032	735.5	11,706	952	34,422	3,003	174,890	1,795	16,056	9,275	5,572	257,671	536.8	610,703	1,272.3
1971																			
Aug.	3,703	19	20,236	1,102	25,060	52.2	970	80	2,072	179	12,781	97	1,042	576	345	18,142	37.8	43,202	90.0
Sept.	5,077	37	30,469	1,011	36,594	76.2	744	154	2,405	176	14,827	80	1,429	633	265	20,713	43.2	57,307	119.4
Oct.	1,536	22	10,883	657	13,098	27.3	750	91	1,891	129	9,553	87	808	546	307	14,162	29.5	27,260	56.8
Nov.	1,746	12	7,843	592	10,193	21.2	632	37	1,721	124	7,922	87	824	572	187	12,106	25.2	22,299	46.5
Dec.	3,737	21	36,341	1,046	41,145	85.7	721	83	3,534	268	14,131	96	1,412	701	342	21,288	44.4	62,433	130.1
1972																			
Jan.	4,988	22	29,546	1,435	35,991	75.0	676	148	3,607	180	16,591	130	1,704	853	569	24,458	51.0	60,449	125.9
Feb.	3,642	26	23,549	1,148	28,365	59.1	679	81	3,250	347	14,388	90	1,117	773	360	21,085	43.9	49,450	103.0
Mar.	3,854	8	22,879	1,350	28,091	58.5	916	102	3,220	226	17,639	133	1,216	946	472	24,870	51.8	52,961	110.3
Apr.	2,783	20	28,779	1,604	33,186	69.1	847	55	3,308	175	11,592	101	1,571	830	482	18,961	39.5	52,147	108.6
May	2,885	16	22,003	1,755	26,659	55.5	814	106	3,523	378	12,874	142	1,274	819	466	20,396	42.5	47,055	98.0
June	3,852	16	28,407	1,997	34,272	71.4	1,041	68	3,156	271	16,044	172	1,358	949	455	23,514	49.0	57,786	120.4
July	3,057	25	20,697	1,695	25,474	53.1	1,242	52	2,292	150	15,673	142	1,236	631	379	21,797	45.4	47,271	98.5
Aug.	2,392	25	28,202	1,986	32,605	67.9	1,276	71	2,455	241	19,151	221	1,493	745	684	26,337	54.9	58,942	122.8
Sept.	2,460	28	20,604	1,703	24,795	51.7	1,383	72	2,138	251	14,688	167	1,484	608	217	21,008	43.8	45,803	95.4
Oct.	3,704	47	25,507	1,739	30,997	64.6	1,124	67	2,949	300	13,451	144	1,284	674	431	20,424	42.5	51,421	107.1
Nov.	2,947	25	25,543	1,997	30,512	63.6	950	70	2,479	307	11,520	180	1,334	740	655	18,235	38.0	48,747	101.6
Dec.	2,856	50	17,750	1,411	22,067	46.0	760	60	2,055	179	11,302	175	987	707	403	16,628	34.6	38,695	80.6
1973[9]																			
Jan.	2,974	50	27,154	2,457	32,635	68.0	1,058	41	2,606	328	15,100	195	1,273	772	550	21,923	45.7	54,558	113.7
Feb.	2,289	31	17,831	2,122	22,273	46.4	1,868	62	2,591	348	14,327	171	991	832	422	21,612	45.0	43,885	91.4
Mar.	2,294	26	24,092	2,090	28,502	59.4	1,382	78	2,579	238	13,334	162	1,171	914	427	20,285	42.3	48,787	101.6
Apr.	2,618	37	22,320	1,884	26,859	56.0	1,066	56	2,656	363	10,585	136	1,094	936	462	17,354	36.2	44,213	91.2
May	1,914	31	23,979	2,499	28,423	59.2	1,497	62	2,337	197	12,285	117	1,122	1,137	575	19,329	40.3	47,752	99.5
June	1,850	41	22,784	2,320	26,995	56.2	1,423	57	1,850	283	14,320	116	835	817	518	20,219	42.1	47,214	98.4
1972																			
Jan.-June	22,004	130	155,163	9,289	186,586	38.87	4,973	560	20,064	1,577	89,128	768	8,240	5,170	2,804	133,284	277.7	319,870	666.4
1973[9]																			
Jan.-June	13,939	216	138,160	13,372	165,687	345.2	8,294	356	14,619	1,757	79,951	897	6,486	5,408	2,954	120,722	251.5	286,409	596.7

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. [7] Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. [8] 480 pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the 8ureau of the Census.

Table 28.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of man-made fiber manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth							Primarily manufactured products								
								Wearing apparel								
	Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Fabric woven	Total	Knit[2]	Not knit	Hand-kerchiefs	Laces and lace articles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit fabric in the piece	Other manu-factures[5]	Total	Total manu-factured imports
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	1,790	10,449	11,114	2,562	2,121	54,968	83,004	96,523	91,311	345	4,782	5,313	19,610	28,370	246,254	329,258
1971	777	6,387	12,450	4,125	9,384	66,569	99,692	150,000	105,798	196	5,669	5,491	57,388	26,838	351,380	451,072
1972	2,894	11,609	11,984	3,700	11,177	72,327	113,691	190,294	93,195	122	6,790	6,413	42,525	27,423	366,762	480,453
1971																
Aug.	150	604	1,194	403	867	4,936	8,154	14,176	9,603	14	732	383	4,600	2,113	31,621	39,775
Sept.	53	522	2,066	251	1,242	5,053	9,187	16,844	11,791	19	810	532	4,737	2,956	37,689	46,876
Oct.	257	341	489	188	1,053	4,503	6,831	12,750	7,577	16	787	286	4,486	1,679	27,581	34,412
Nov.	5	265	136	317	990	5,580	7,293	9,827	6,387	9	499	319	4,603	1,199	22,843	30,136
Dec.	11	583	545	415	1,066	8,315	10,935	13,003	9,187	17	552	518	5,473	2,032	30,782	41,717
1972																
Jan.	140	752	897	458	1,148	8,346	11,741	15,616	10,042	14	364	626	4,518	3,298	34,478	46,219
Feb.	128	422	568	345	858	6,243	8,564	12,052	7,808	14	302	429	3,655	2,191	26,451	35,015
Mar.	21	1,274	682	475	986	6,441	9,879	13,353	8,342	10	427	631	4,208	2,616	29,587	39,466
Apr.	335	719	737	376	709	5,782	8,658	12,546	5,912	8	311	497	3,411	1,995	24,680	33,338
May	94	950	699	255	623	5,513	8,134	13,640	6,949	4	444	506	3,046	2,475	27,064	35,198
June	508	980	1,276	167	480	5,261	8,672	17,016	8,052	8	462	563	3,256	2,504	31,861	40,533
July	232	979	1,033	184	688	4,952	8,068	18,945	8,992	9	628	452	2,880	1,924	33,830	41,898
Aug.	198	1,062	1,200	286	680	6,631	10,057	20,681	9,051	10	961	658	3,883	2,318	37,562	47,619
Sept.	225	1,055	1,268	199	748	4,829	8,324	15,149	7,741	8	865	466	3,641	1,848	29,718	38,042
Oct.	406	929	1,389	437	941	6,212	10,314	21,371	7,783	13	793	583	3,290	2,392	36,225	46,539
Nov.	334	1,478	1,199	271	2,204	6,812	12,298	15,925	6,502	10	710	541	3,725	1,958	29,371	41,669
Dec.	273	1,009	1,057	247	1,113	5,361	9,060	14,014	6,059	13	524	453	3,040	1,905	26,008	35,068
1973[6]																
Jan.	201	1,185	1,514	479	1,145	5,643	10,167	17,607	7,152	9	577	554	3,717	2,358	31,974	42,141
Feb.	253	1,281	1,624	332	1,082	6,664	11,236	17,644	6,311	11	382	435	3,173	2,507	30,463	41,699
Mar.	511	1,220	1,620	310	1,513	5,910	11,084	19,332	6,805	11	469	573	3,894	2,255	33,339	44,423
Apr.	357	1,218	1,710	374	845	5,496	10,000	14,345	4,682	6	341	540	3,382	2,216	25,512	35,512
May	605	1,020	1,550	278	835	5,512	9,800	15,598	6,060	5	403	478	3,517	2,181	28,242	38,042
June	456	984	1,251	284	551	5,043	8,569	20,244	7,769	6	435	439	2,902	2,191	33,986	42,555
1972																
Jan.-June	1,226	5,097	4,859	2,076	4,804	37,586	55,648	84,223	47,105	58	2,310	3,252	22,094	15,079	174,121	229,769
1973[6]																
Jan.-June	2,382	6,908	9,269	2,057	5,971	34,268	60,856	104,770	38,779	48	2,607	3,019	20,585	13,708	183,516	244,372

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. In terms of thousands of pounds, the quantities of such yarn imported since 1969 are: (1) 310.0115 (valued not over $1/pound) 1970, 9,939; 1971, 15,654; 1972, 75,106; Jan.-June 1972 15,987; Jan.-June 1973, 23,528; (2) 310.0215 (valued over $1/pound) 1970, 57,097; 1971, 120,893; 1972, 42,857; Jan.-June 1972, 25,018; Jan.-June 1973, 46,831. [2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.— Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth							Manufactured products										Total	
				Cloth		Total		House furnishings				Wearing apparel				Total			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Other[2]	Weight	Bales	Blankets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]	Knit[4]	Other[5]	Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales[8]*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales[8]*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales[8]*
1970	15,180	1,641	921	85,459	28,473	131,674	274.3	596	4,666	5,290	3,635	2,769	27,200	10,661	12,695	67,512	140.6	199,186	415.0
1971	16,245	1,872	1,092	107,515	23,326	150,050	312.6	415	4,584	5,940	5,271	2,732	27,505	12,427	17,387	76,261	158.9	226,311	471.5
1972	17,875	2,792	1,251	145,770	28,712	196,400	409.2	355	4,658	6,786	7,113	3,301	31,032	24,083	16,716	94,044	195.9	290,444	605.1
1971																			
Aug.	1,361	133	81	9,534	2,375	13,484	28.1	32	410	659	521	223	2,462	851	2,456	7,614	15.9	21,098	44.0
Sept.	1,902	187	102	12,793	2,425	17,409	36.3	40	494	746	421	247	2,382	1,207	1,549	7,086	14.8	24,495	51.0
Oct.	741	157	30	4,515	776	6,219	13.0	41	218	294	271	162	1,447	878	935	4,246	8.8	10,465	21.8
Nov.	1,183	175	55	8,630	1,350	11,393	23.7	66	308	344	369	260	2,762	1,373	1,171	6,653	13.9	18,046	37.6
Dec.	1,589	205	124	16,251	3,571	21,740	45.3	64	425	553	623	355	2,688	1,427	1,210	7,345	15.3	29,085	60.6
1972																			
Jan.	724	205	155	12,477	2,651	16,212	33.8	40	279	538	429	286	1,789	1,303	1,238	5,902	12.3	22,114	46.1
Feb.	1,130	162	124	11,631	2,142	15,189	31.6	35	248	683	464	389	2,645	1,471	1,522	7,457	15.5	22,646	47.2
Mar.	1,449	166	93	13,100	3,274	18,082	37.7	38	309	592	572	329	3,529	1,354	1,378	8,101	16.9	26,183	54.5
Apr.	1,909	231	119	11,114	2,097	15,470	32.2	12	360	441	415	249	3,384	2,259	1,111	8,231	17.1	23,701	49.4
May	1,548	276	85	12,313	1,993	16,215	33.8	19	442	541	667	246	3,376	2,101	1,242	8,634	18.0	24,849	51.8
June	2,036	320	99	12,569	2,178	17,202	35.8	12	296	510	539	212	1,912	2,347	1,354	7,182	15.0	24,384	50.8
July	1,821	215	51	9,888	2,285	14,260	29.7	23	327	449	552	232	3,154	1,822	1,112	7,671	16.0	21,931	45.7
Aug.	2,199	233	71	11,871	2,035	16,409	34.2	39	356	568	532	229	2,905	2,792	1,751	9,172	19.1	25,581	53.3
Sept.	1,337	231	110	11,452	1,894	15,024	31.3	28	446	728	788	271	2,171	2,208	1,285	7,925	16.5	22,949	47.8
Oct.	1,399	234	147	14,294	2,661	18,735	39.0	40	514	590	758	283	2,194	2,533	1,444	8,356	17.4	27,091	56.4
Nov.	1,029	363	141	12,096	2,683	16,312	34.0	37	553	674	524	255	1,966	1,946	1,448	7,403	15.4	23,715	49.4
Dec.	1,294	157	56	12,966	2,812	17,285	36.0	32	527	472	876	320	2,005	1,947	1,832	8,011	16.7	25,296	52.7
1973[9]																			
Jan.	1,170	363	64	12,408	1,493	15,498	32.3	15	399	436	738	217	1,678	2,432	1,562	7,477	15.6	22,975	47.9
Feb.	565	262	113	11,910	1,900	14,750	30.7	17	593	493	760	234	1,853	2,216	1,407	7,573	15.8	22,323	46.5
Mar.	1,550	317	181	13,665	2,683	18,396	38.3	17	602	573	779	321	2,063	2,573	1,867	8,795	18.3	27,191	56.6
Apr.	1,387	321	135	14,557	1,848	18,248	38.0	21	443	531	944	387	1,962	1,885	1,767	7,940	16.5	26,188	54.6
May	1,154	354	138	14,755	2,239	18,640	38.8	24	437	580	935	415	2,328	1,910	1,514	8,143	17.0	26,783	55.8
June	1,537	323	141	13,764	2,409	18,174	37.9	42	531	745	888	423	2,311	1,546	1,562	8,048	16.8	26,222	54.6
1972																			
Jan.-June	8,796	1,360	675	73,204	14,335	98,370	204.9	156	1,934	3,305	3,086	1,711	16,635	10,835	7,845	45,507	94.8	143,877	299.8
1973[9]																			
Jan.-June	7,363	1,940	772	81,059	12,572	103,706	216.1	136	3,005	3,358	5,044	1,997	12,195	12,562	9,679	47,976	99.9	151,682	316.0

[1] Includes fabrics, tire cord, and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. [2] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. [3] Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. [4] Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. [5] Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). [6] Includes canvas articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. [8] 480 pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic man-made fiber manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products								Total manufactured exports
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Cloth woven	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[2]	Other manufactures[3]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	5,644	5,357	814	8,316	68,088	88,219	1,038	2,159	9,603	12,453	12,148	4,131	17,301	58,833	147,052
1971	4,541	5,060	789	5,570	64,616	80,576	733	2,097	13,307	11,496	9,186	5,260	24,022	66,101	146,677
1972	5,142	6,555	924	4,453	79,228	96,302	603	3,000	17,186	15,745	6,089	5,385	33,274	81,282	177,584
1971															
August	291	424	53	531	5,151	6,450	81	173	1,104	1,200	633	388	2,363	5,942	12,392
September	375	539	99	526	7,499	9.038	55	196	1,269	1,277	1,031	957	2,629	7,414	16,452
October	506	229	70	45	2,961	3,811	47	238	1,360	638	423	269	1,461	4,436	8,247
November	474	232	43	220	5,583	6,552	52	194	1,195	944	553	381	1,739	5,058	11,610
December	461	483	74	272	8,008	9,298	56	182	1,430	1,086	812	417	3,150	7,133	16,431
1972															
January	153	623	53	406	6,192	7,427	47	173	753	422	490	369	2,598	4,852	12,279
February	348	727	59	343	6,035	7,512	47	231	1,639	1,571	578	390	3,110	7,566	15,078
March	440	446	76	447	6,916	8,325	61	192	1,663	1,267	602	541	2,378	6,704	15,029
April	519	523	119	568	6,404	8,133	47	251	1,368	1,106	571	453	3,189	6,985	15,118
May	574	623	100	289	5,752	7,338	35	206	1,724	1,366	535	430	2,352	6,648	13,986
June	636	407	58	299	5,862	7,262	51	284	1,474	1,449	539	445	2,986	7,228	14,490
July	413	235	86	249	5,120	6,103	45	222	1,155	926	354	359	2,481	5,542	11,645
August	554	585	85	432	6,543	8,199	53	276	1,613	1,298	426	524	3,231	7,421	15,620
September	261	514	55	391	7,217	8,438	62	300	1,615	1,534	565	518	2,377	6,971	15,409
October	434	527	64	362	7,591	8,978	54	315	1,596	1,468	495	543	3,082	7,553	16,531
November	296	818	65	270	7,965	9,414	54	284	1,403	1,772	442	429	2,211	6,595	16,009
December	515	527	104	396	7,493	9,035	48	265	1,182	1,567	492	385	3,278	7,217	16,252
1973[4]															
January	330	621	85	581	7,044	8,661	41	212	1,327	1,675	601	525	6,547	10,928	19,589
February	558	749	66	561	6,799	8,733	45	205	1,375	1,629	415	404	2,634	6,707	15,440
March	726	1,190	176	654	7,943	10,689	50	336	1,715	1,853	672	505	3,549	8,680	19,369
April	654	1,179	104	482	8,718	11,137	52	311	1,631	2,131	675	522	3,881	9,203	20,340
May	785	1,166	73	857	10,054	12,935	55	352	1,637	2,119	964	583	3,897	9,607	22,542
June	1,044	1,174	68	531	9,486	12,303	72	327	1,639	2,782	996	466	3,758	10,040	22,343
1972															
Jan.-June	2,670	3,349	465	2,352	37,161	45,997	288	1,337	8,621	7,181	3,315	2,628	16,613	39,983	85,980
1973[4]															
Jan.-June	4,097	6,079	572	3,666	50,044	64,458	315	1,743	9,324	12,189	4,323	3,005	24,266	55,165	119,623

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [3] Not elsewhere classified. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 31.—Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks August[1]	Production[1]	Net imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[3]	*1,000 bales*[4]	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]
1950	455	1,244	103	1,803	1,396	92	1	1,488
1951	264	1,767	113	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	1,799	339	2,686	1,359	107	2	1,469
1953	1,111	2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	1,699	186	3,428	1,474	258	25	1,757
1955	1,491	1,703	204	3,398	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956	1,026	1,507	135	2,668	1,438	334	---	1,773
1957	824	1,256	139	2,219	1,102	185	---	1,287
1958	810	1,347	172	2,329	1,210	243	---	1,453
1959	543	1,665	164	2,373	1,446	329	---	1,775
1960	465	1,595	124	2,184	1,281	339	---	1,619
1961	468	1,639	183	2,290	1,338	250	---	1,588
1962	576	1,657	113	2,346	1,328	351	---	1,679
1963	550	1,607	164	2,322	1,358	322	---	1,680
1964	601	1,661	[5] 153	2,415	1,386	301	---	1,687
1965	671	1,581	[5] 174	2,426	1,453	283	---	1,736
1966	641	1,129	[5] 202	1,971	1,157	179	---	1,336
1967	637	898	[5] 132	1,668	1,091	176	---	1,267
1968	365	1,307	[5] 121	1,793	1,130	171	---	1,301
1969	432	1,176	[5] 143	1,751	1,128	184	---	1,311
1970	342	1,147	[5] 68	1,557	920	171	---	1,091
1971	413	1,145	[5] 49	1,607	1,017	152	---	1,170
1972[6]	364	1,341	30	1,734	1,111	259	---	1,370
1973[7]	290	1,250						

[1] Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants. Beginning 1965, such data not available. [2] Running bales. [3] Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. [4] Bales of 500 pounds. [5] Imports for consumption. [6] Preliminary. [7] Estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 32.—Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by months, August 1970 to date[1]

Year and Month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and Staple[2]						73 percent cellulose base	Cellulose differential
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1970/71								
August	6.69	6.06	5.00	4.44	3.88	3.38	2.75	([4])
September	6.81	6.13	5.06	4.56	3.94	3.63	2.75	([5])
October	6.94	6.25	5.19	4.69	4.00	3.63	2.75	([5])
November	7.13	6.38	5.25	4.69	4.00	3.63	2.75	([5])
December	7.31	6.63	5.38	4.75	4.13	3.75	2.75	([5])
January	7.44	6.75	5.63	5.06	4.38	3.75	2.75	([5])
February	7.44	6.75	5.63	5.06	4.38	3.75	2.75	([5])
March	7.44	6.75	5.63	5.06	4.25	3.75	2.75	([5])
April	7.50	6.81	5.69	5.19	4.31	3.75	2.75	([5])
May	7.50	6.81	5.81	5.31	4.38	4.00	2.75	([5])
June	7.81	7.25	6.19	5.63	4.75	4.25	2.75	([5])
July	7.88	7.31	6.31	5.75	4.88	4.50	2.75	([5])
Average	7.32	6.66	5.56	5.01	4.27	3.81	2.75	([5])
1971/72								
August	7.81	7.31	6.38	5.75	4.94	4.50	2.75	([5])
September	7.81	7.31	6.38	5.75	4.94	4.50	2.75	([5])
October	7.81	7.31	6.38	5.75	4.88	4.50	2.23	([5])
November	7.81	7.31	6.38	5.75	4.88	4.42	2.25	([5])
December	8.13	7.63	6.50	6.17	5.33	4.58	2.25	([5])
January	8.25	8.00	6.75	6.13	5.19	4.92	2.25	([5])
February	8.31	7.94	6.94	6.25	5.25	5.00	2.25	([5])
March	8.31	7.94	7.00	6.31	5.38	5.00	2.25	([5])
April	8.31	7.94	7.00	6.31	5.38	5.00	2.25	([5])
May	8.25	7.94	7.00	6.25	5.31	5.00	2.25	([5])
June	8.25	7.94	7.00	6.13	5.13	4.83	2.25	([5])
July	8.25	7.88	6.75	5.88	5.06	4.67	2.25	([5])
Average	8.11	7.70	6.71	6.01	5.11	4.74	2.33	([5])
1972/73								
August	7.69	7.25	6.44	5.63	4.81	4.50	2.25	([5])
September	7.06	6.63	5.75	4.94	4.19	3.75	2.25	([5])
October	6.69	6.13	5.06	4.13	3.38	2.92	2.25	([5])
November	6.50	5.94	4.88	3.94	3.31	2.83	2.25	([5])
December	6.50	5.88	4.81	3.94	3.31	2.83	2.40	([5])
January	6.50	5.88	4.88	4.00	3.56	2.83	2.53	([5])
February	6.69	5.94	4.88	4.00	3.56	2.83	2.53	([5])
March	7.00	6.25	4.88	4.00	3.56	2.83	2.53	([5])
April	7.19	6.44	5.06	4.19	3.69	3.00	4.00	([5])
May	7.75	6.81	5.56	4.50	3.75	3.00	4.00	([5])
June	8.06	7.13	6.06	5.00	4.25	4.00	4.00	([5])
July	8.75	7.50	6.56	5.63	4.94	4.50	4.00	([5])
Average	7.20	6.48	5.40	4.49	3.86	3.32	2.92	([5])

[1] Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in car lots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports. [2] Grade 2, Staple 2; Grade 3, etc. [3] Differentials for variation in cellulose content range from 0.08 to 0.20 cent. [4] Differentials for variation in cellulose content range from 0.08 to 0.14 starting September 1969. [5] Premimums above 73 percent range from 0.08 to 0.20 cent per pound; discounts below 73 percent range from 0.08 to 0.14 cent per pound.

Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 33.—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, annual 1969-72, and January 1972 to date

Year and month	M 1"		SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Pakistan 289F	U.S.	Mexico	Nicara-gua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound										
1969	25.53	27.15	28.47	28.45	26.70	[2] 20.21	29.39	28.52	27.88	29.97	33.55
1970	27.46	29.61	29.67	30.71	28.45	[2] 29.26	32.47	29.22	28.35	31.32	33.15
1971	32.64	33.25	34.21	35.45	33.68	34.30	35.06	34.47	33.62	35.37	39.49
1972	34.66	32.63	36.55	37.52	35.34	37.82	37.01	37.66	37.05	37.44	39.89
1972											
January	40.55	38.40	41.45	40.02	39.12	40.68	40.42	40.62	39.94	41.95	43.50
February	40.78	39.19	41.68	40.58	38.38	41.88	40.75	41.25	39.92	42.18	44.00
March	39.23	36.10	40.17	39.50	37.73	42.00	40.65	41.05	38.75	40.87	44.00
April	36.57	33.48	37.56	39.25	36.98	41.06	38.84	40.25	38.25	38.56	41.66
May	35.88	33.68	36.88	39.00	36.38	39.45	37.66	40.25	37.44	37.88	39.62
June	33.75	32.55	35.15	37.73	34.97	37.39	36.46	37.40	37.75	35.95	38.58
July	32.25	30.92	34.06	35.45	32.62	35.88	34.88	35.69	35.31	34.81	37.04
August	30.50	29.58	32.49	33.50	31.35	34.39	34.40	34.55	33.50	33.24	35.35
September	29.09	27.92	31.28	33.31	31.18	32.45	33.00	32.19	31.88	32.16	35.98
October	29.46	27.40	32.22	35.38	32.45	32.98	32.78	33.02	33.69	33.25	37.19
November	33.11	29.21	36.69	37.25	35.49	36.41	36.83	36.89	38.55	37.91	39.85
December	34.81	33.11	39.00	39.25	37.44	39.28	37.44	38.81	39.62	40.50	41.88
1973											
January	38.38	38.00	42.38	40.81	38.69	40.22	38.44	39.19	40.25	43.88	43.69
February	39.38	39.25	43.50	41.12	39.00	41.31	40.94	40.75	41.06	45.00	45.12
March	41.26	42.08	45.91	43.45	41.60	43.00	43.50	44.10	42.60	47.41	47.95
April	42.29	45.34	46.22	46.75	43.69	46.20	46.06	45.81	45.69	47.42	52.25
May	44.15	52.70	51.75	52.35	47.75	50.10	51.70	49.35	49.55	53.00	57.90
June	44.25	[3] 52.00	56.00	56.06	51.69	54.75	54.88	52.56	53.62	57.25	65.50
July	55.38	[3] 71.25	65.00	66.00	61.88	64.00	67.75	64.12	63.06	66.25	75.75

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. [2] Including War surcharge. [3] One quotation.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 34.—Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes[1] and U.S. average spot prices, April, May and June 1973[2]

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound[3]	Price per pound[4]	Quality[5]
		April 1973		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	46.52	32.51	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Find S G	N.A.	35.31	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	42.50	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	34.80	33.47	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6]38.11	42.50	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	[9]40.51	[7]44.34	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	([10])	[8]43.91	M 1-1/8"
		May 1973		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	48.52	35.17	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	39.23	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	47.54	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	37.42	36.55	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6]42.74	47.54	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis Type 5	41.17	[7]49.34	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	([10])	[8]49.07	M 1-1/8"
		June 1973		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	52.15	34.94	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	39.47	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	48.31	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	38.33	36.12	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6]47.11	48.31	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	44.62	[7]49.95	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	([10])	[8]50.06	M 1-1/8"

[1] Includes export taxes where applicable. [2] Quotations on net weight basis. [3] Averages of prices collected once each week. [4] Average spot market net weight price. [5] Quality of U.S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. [6] Sinaloa-Sonora District cotton delivered uncompressed ex-warehouse Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. Net Weight. [7] Based on El Paso market. [8] Based on average of Fresno, Greenwood, Memphis and El Paso markets. [9] Average of less than 4 weeks. [10] Prices temporarily withdrawn.

N.A.-Not available.

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